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PARIS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1988

ESTABLISHED 1867

Allies Nearly Ready To Begin Talks on Conventional Arms

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune
PARIS — Unexpectedly optimistic U.S. and French officials said Wednesday that the Western allies had nearly overcome their internal obstacles to talks on cutting conventional forces in Europe and that East-West negotiations probably could begin early next year.

Confidently stating that preparations for the talks had reached a final stage, U.S. and French officials also dismissed reports that a last-minute rift between Washington and Paris could delay Western progress toward opening talks with the Soviet Union and its Warsaw Pact allies.

The talks, known as the Conventional Stability Talks, in preparation since 1986, are intended to sharply reduce military tensions in Europe, opening the way for political liberalization in Eastern Europe and an easing of the sharp division of Europe since World War II.

"For the first time, the opening

of these negotiations is within reach," President Francois Mitterrand said in an interview in the French newspaper Liberation on Wednesday.

Charles H. Thomas, who directs the U.S. effort in the conventional arms talks, said in an interview in Paris that "everybody — we, the allies, the Soviets and their allies — want to start early next year."

The transition to a Bush administration, he said, did not seem likely to delay this movement.

France has often been accused by other Western governments of complicating arms control talks unnecessarily in an effort to block them. But Mr. Mitterrand, insisting that France has a new commitment to disarmament, said that procedural problems should not be used as a "pretext for delay."

Mr. Mitterrand, who is sensitive to West German leaders' need for progress on arms control for their own domestic political reasons, said that agreement was "attainable by good diplomats" — a signal that French officials have been told that starting negotiations has become a political priority for the president in his second term.

Agreement seemed imminent, U.S. officials said, in both of the parallel preparatory processes leading up to the talks: first, a "mandate" for negotiations emerging from the East-West review conference in Vienna of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and, secondly, a Western negotiating policy being devised by members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

In both the "mandate" and in NATO's opening proposal, "the substance of the Western position



HEADING INTO EXILE — Chun Doo Hwan, the former president of South Korea, leaving his home Wednesday with his wife, Lee Soon Ja, after making a public apology for misdeeds during his term in office. Opposition members dismissed the apology and demanded an inquiry. Page 4.

Sweeping Tax Cuts Planned in Sweden

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
STOCKHOLM — The Social Democratic government on Wednesday unveiled a sweeping package of tax reforms that would exempt 90 percent of Swedish wage-earners from national income tax and cut corporate taxes by nearly half.

The proposal, the first major tax reform since the welfare state was created 50 years ago, would end Sweden's reputation of having the world's highest taxes, as well as some of its most canny tax-evaders.

The reform would cost the government some 60 billion kronor (\$9.9 billion) a year in revenue from the tax breaks being cut. Most of that will be replaced through a broadening of the tax base.

Swedish taxes are notorious for having driven some of the country's best-known personalities into exile, among them the film director, Ingmar Bergman. He left after police dragged him off the stage of the Royal Dramatic Theatre during a rehearsal and charged him with tax evasion in 1976.

The tax-reform package, planned for legislation in 1990, would simplify income tax and close loopholes that have been exploited by the rich at the expense of workers, said Finance Minister Kjell-Olof Feldt at a news conference.

The government said it wanted the reforms in place by the next general election in 1991.

The program calls for sharp reductions in income tax, which is 72 percent in the highest tax brackets and on some overtime payments. But it foresees higher revenues from tax on earnings from investments and profits, by limiting deductions.

Currently, the average Swede pays combined municipal and state taxes of about 45 percent.

"Even though Sweden has higher taxes than most other countries, a lot of people call Sweden a tax paradise because it is so easy to evade taxes," said Mr. Feldt.

Swedes have resorted to a series of legal, semi-legal and illegal devices to reduce their tax loads. Many form their own paper companies, which report annual losses and write these off against income tax. The government said its proposed reform would attempt to close this loophole.

The government said it wanted to limit the ability of Swedes to write off debts and loans against income for tax purposes.

At present, individuals can write off 50 percent of all debts against income.

But the government said that write-offs for mortgages would not be abolished in the first instance. The intention was that these should be limited at a later stage.

Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson said the reform would safeguard welfare programs that have eliminated poverty and illiteracy in Sweden.

The plan was applauded by labor and won cautious approval from business, as the stock market inched up by 0.6 percent. Market analysts said most companies, and the Swedish investment climate in general, would benefit from the proposals, though a few firms were seen as having their tax burdens sharply increased.

Tommy Cuzenius, an analyst at Nordbanken, said that the proposal was welcome as it would provide "a very strict and easy tax base that you can count on."

Said Stig Malm, chief of the Swedish Trade Union Confederation: "Something has to be done. The taxation of capital today is a joke."

A Social Democratic Party spokesman said SWEDEN, Page 15

3 Soldiers Killed in Caucasus

Azerbaijanis Riot In New Outbreak Of Soviet Unrest

By Felicity Barringer
New York Times Service
MOSCOW — Three soldiers died and 126 people were wounded in rioting Tuesday in the southern republic of Azerbaijan as residents of at least three different cities gathered to protest what they considered Armenian-inspired challenges to their authority. Soviet officials reported Wednesday.

A state of emergency and a curfew were declared in the Azerbaijani city of Kirovabad and the Nakhichevan Autonomous Republic as troops patrolled these areas and at least one city in the disputed Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Region, the focus of 10 months of violence and unrest in Azerbaijan and neighboring Armenia.

Ethnic tensions in Nagorno-Karabakh, a predominantly Armenian enclave of Azerbaijan, again sparked violence this week as Azerbaijanis in various cities took to the streets when told that an Armenian factory was building an aluminum plant in Nagorno-Karabakh on the site of an historic Azerbaijani battlefield, according to an official Azerbaijani spokesman.

Although the construction of such a plant would ordinarily require approval of authorities in the Azerbaijani capital of Baku, "no one in Baku knew about it," said the official, Musa Mamadov, chief of the information division of the Azerbaijani Foreign Ministry.

He said that Nagorno-Karabakh was practically "out of the control" of Azerbaijani authorities.

But a city government worker in the Nagorno-Karabakh capital, Stepanakert, contradicted the Azerbaijani version. The construction project, said the worker, who declined to give his name, involved only a rest home for workers from the Armenian plant and did not need Baku's approval.

The new violence in the volatile southern area occurred after nearly two months of relative calm, during which much attention in the Soviet Union was focused on a surge of nationalism in the Baltic states of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania.

Now, while managing the challenges to Soviet authority offered by these three republics, President Mikhail S. Gorbachev must also grapple with a new outbreak of ethnic tensions between the predominantly Christian Armenians and the predominantly Moslem Azerbaijanis, whose interethnic clashes have left 38 people, mostly Armenians, dead since February.

During a session of the Supreme Soviet, the Soviet parliament, last July, Mr. Gorbachev brusquely dismissed the Armenian claims to Nagorno-Karabakh and called for support of a decision of the Supreme Soviet and the ruling Communist Party that Nagorno-Karabakh receive a special package of economic and social aid but remain under Baku's control.

The rioting and deaths in Kirovabad and Nakhichevan took place as the Armenian parliament was meeting to discuss a visit by its president, including the status of Nagorno-Karabakh, according to residents of the Armenian capital, Yerevan.

As word of the clashes reached Yerevan the meeting was hastily postponed, just as the legislators were on the verge of discussing the situation in Nagorno-Karabakh.

Soldiers were called in to quell the violence in Kirovabad and Nakhichevan on Tuesday, according to Mr. Mamadov of the Azerbaijani Foreign Ministry. He said he did not know in which of those two locations the deaths occurred.

On Wednesday, mass meetings of tens of thousands of citizens took place in both Baku, to inform Azerbaijanis of the situation in the

Kiosk

Cypriot Rivals To Meet Again

UNITED NATIONS, New York (Reuters) — The Cypriot president, George Vassiliou, and the Turkish Cypriot leader, Rauf Denktaş, have agreed to begin another round of talks in Nicosia on their island, a UN spokesman said Wednesday.

The announcement followed three days of meetings between the two leaders.



Anthony Cavendish, a former British secret agent whose memoirs have led Britain to block distribution of a U.S. magazine. Page 2.

Botha Grants Reprieves to the 'Sharpeville Six'

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Service
JOHANNESBURG — President Pieter W. Botha granted reprieves Wednesday to six blacks who were condemned to death for the 1984 murder of a black local official at the height of South Africa's civil unrest.

The surprise decision came only hours after the Court of Appeals, South Africa's highest court, turned down a plea by the six prisoners to reopen the case.

At the same time, Mr. Botha commuted the death sentences of four white policemen sentenced to hang for murdering blacks.

The six blacks, five men and a

woman known as the "Sharpeville Six," were given prison sentences ranging from 15 to 25 years, as were the white policemen.

Mr. Botha gave no explanation for commuting the sentences.

He had said repeatedly that he would not act until the judicial appeals were completed. He has also criticized foreign governments, including that of the United States, for interfering in the South African judicial system by demanding clemency for the six.

Two of the policemen reprieved were Patrick Gossens and Leon de Villiers, who were sentenced to death on May 26 for the murder of a black youth in an eastern Cape

Province township. They beat him so severely during interrogation that they concluded they could not let him go without risking disciplinary action.

The case was one of the few in South African trial history in which white policemen have testified against fellow officers facing the death penalty.

The other two policemen were Jack La Grange and Robert van der Merwe, who were sentenced in April for murdering two suspected drug dealers.

The Sharpeville Six won a stay of execution March 17, only 15 hours before they were to be hanged for being part of a mob that stoned to

death and burned Jacob Dlamini, a black councilman in Sharpeville, about 65 kilometers (40 miles) south of Johannesburg.

The case attracted worldwide attention and intense diplomatic pressure from abroad because neither in the original judgment nor in an Appeals Court decision were any of the defendants found to have contributed directly to the injuries that resulted in Mr. Dlamini's death.

Instead, the court held that they shared a "common purpose" with the mob that stoned the councilman which, under the South African legal system, is enough for a murder conviction.

There was no testimony that Miss Ramashamola threw any stones at the victim.

Hungary Takes Step Toward Change, but Czechs Back Away

In Budapest, a Young Economist Will Be Prime Minister

By Jackson Diehl
Washington Post Service
BUDAPEST — The Hungarian Communist Party announced the nomination of a progressive young economist, Miklos Nemeth, as prime minister on Wednesday, and the new leader vowed to push ahead with steps to make his administration responsible to an elected parliament rather than the party chief.

Mr. Nemeth, 40, who has been secretary of economic policy and a Politburo member of the Hungarian party, was named to replace the

Prague: Raids and Interrogations

By John Tagliabue
New York Times Service
PRAGUE — Czechoslovakia has reacted to a recent burst of independent political activity with a wave of police repression.

Beyond the use of force to crush unauthorized demonstrations this month, the police have raided the homes of dozens of opposition figures in major cities and called numerous others for questioning.

Some opposition leaders said they believed the searches and interrogations were a prelude to a

Urban Afghans Adapt In the Capital of Chaos

By Henry Kamm
New York Times Service
KABUL, Afghanistan — Multicolored kites, attached to cheerful boys below, dot the Kabul sky just above the tawdry buildings and vehicular and pedestrian chaos of this war-swollen capital.

Above them float the zigzag patterns of the dozens of hot flares released by each Soviet military or civilian plane as it takes off from or lands at the Kabul airport.

Their purpose is to lure any U.S.-supplied Stinger missile that might be aimed at the aircraft by urban guerrillas. Stingers are drawn to their targets by the heat it causes.

The contrasting display in the sky over this city of more than two million people — four or five times as many as before Soviet troops entered nine years ago — finds a reflection in the lights and moods of the city.

The war that is raging ever nearer since half the Soviet army of 115,000 was withdrawn in August is ever present, but so are the appearances of normalcy.

Clearly the resilient people of

Strictly Speaking, This Rabbi Has Power

By Glenn Frankel
Washington Post Service
KFAI HABAD, Israel — In front of the altar in this religious community's main synagogue, an empty green velvet chair awaits the arrival of an 86-year-old man from Brooklyn who almost certainly will never sit there.

Rabbi Menachem Mendel Schneerson, known to his Lubavitcher followers as the rebbe, is unlikely ever to make the journey from his Crown Heights home to Kfar Habad. But his long-distance involvement in Israel's recent parliamentary elections has altered the political landscape in Israel and, in the process, may do serious damage to relations between American Jews and Israel and to prospects for Middle East peace.

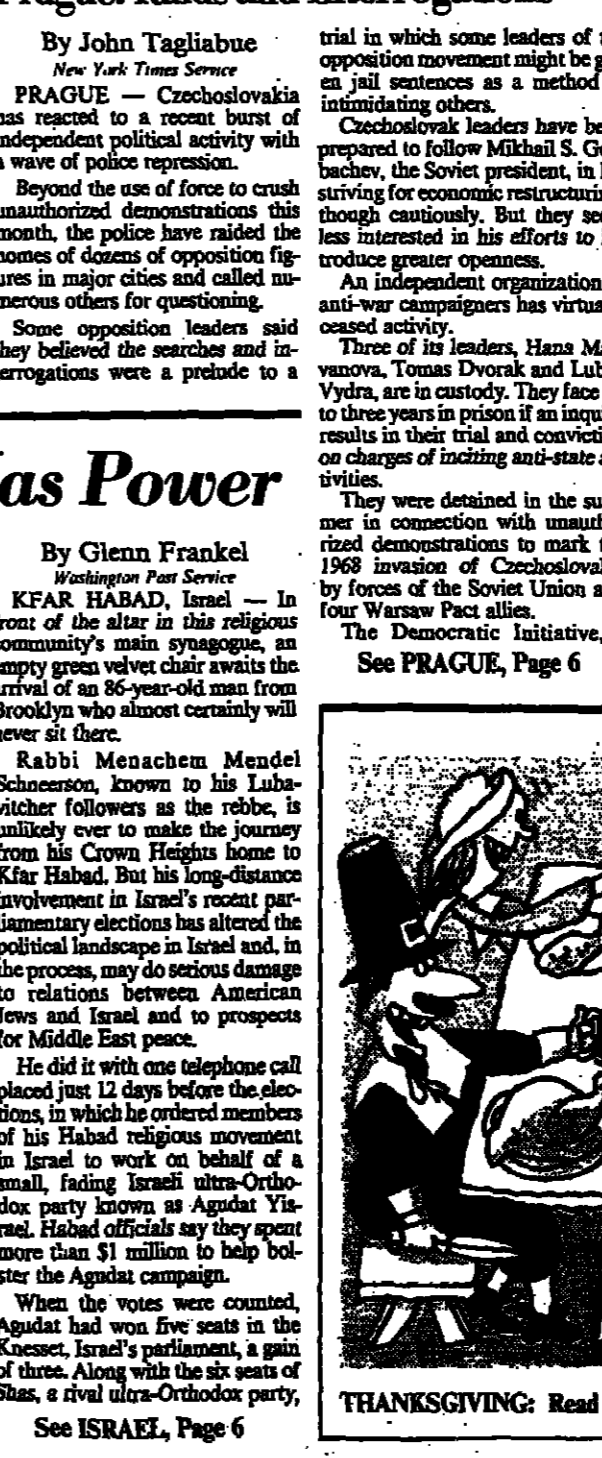
He did it with one telephone call placed just 12 days before the elections, in which he ordered members of his Habad religious movement in Israel to work on behalf of a small, fading Israeli ultra-Orthodox party known as Agudat Yisrael. Habad officials say they spent more than \$1 million to help bolster the Agudat campaign.

When the votes were counted, Agudat had won five seats in the Knesset, Israel's parliament, a gain of three. Along with the six seats of Shas, a rival ultra-Orthodox party, it sits ISRAEL, Page 6



Israel's two chief rabbis, Mordechai Eliahu, left, head of the Sephardic community and Avraham Shapira, head of the Ashkenazi community, discussing a measure attempting to define who is a Jew. They stressed that Jews everywhere were Jews and that the measure dealt only with conversion.

Thanksgiving: Read all about it. (Again)



THANKSGIVING: Read all about it. (Again) Page 18.

صكزامت الاصل

French Angered by Indictment of Magistrate in Bomb Affair

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service

PARIS — A political storm has erupted in France over the indictment of a magistrate who won a national reputation for his investigation of a wave of terrorism that shook Paris two years ago.

The examining magistrate, Gilles Bouloque, 39, was indicted Friday on charges of violating judicial secrecy in the course of his anti-terrorist investigation. The inquiry had made Mr. Bouloque, ordinarily a rigorous sort of man, something of a media star and the best-known magistrate in France.

Appeal was going to indict Mr. Bouloque. He said he learned of the move Friday night. That was contradicted by a number of lawyers and politicians, who said it would be extraordinary for a justice minister to be unaware that the prosecution office was about to make a decision with such heavy political overtones.

France's judiciary is highly politicized, and on Nov. 29, 1987, Mr. Bouloque fulfilled what seemed to be a major political mission when he conducted a performance examination of Wahid Gerdji, an Iranian Embassy employee who had been suspected in the bombings.

This enabled the conservative government of that time to gain the release of two French hostages held in Lebanon, as well as freeing French diplomats who had been held virtual hostages in their embassy in Tehran.

U.K. to Decide Today on Tank Purchase

By Warren Getler
International Herald Tribune


LONDON — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher will meet with cabinet ministers Thursday to select a new generation of battle tanks for the British Army, and again will face the delicate choice of buying British or American arms.

That decision to abandon Nimrod did not cripple the British military aerospace industry. On the contrary, Britain went on to land the biggest jet fighter sale ever with Saudi Arabia earlier this year.

Ministry of Defense officials declined to comment on these reports, which suggest that the proposed Challenger 2 tank has far to go to overcome problems in firing accuracy that have dogged an earlier model, the Challenger 1.

Henry Dodds, an editor with Jane's Defense Data in London, said: "Both tanks are very good, but it would be difficult to choose on technical grounds. But the government has to take an early decision, that is, on Thursday, because there's been enough uncertainty for Vickers."

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WORLD BRIEFS

Argentina Allows Onassis Body to Go

BUENOS AIRES (Reuters) — Argentine officials agreed Wednesday to allow the body of the shipping heiress Christina Onassis to be flown home to Greece for burial, but pathologists continued tests to determine whether she might have been killed by drugs.

U.S. Tightens Curbs on Cuba Travel

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — The United States tightened restrictions Wednesday on travel to Cuba and the transfer of money to Cubans in effort to reduce the flow of hard currency to the country.

Reagan Vetoes Ethics Legislation

SANTA BARBARA, California (UPI) — President Ronald Reagan vetoed an ethics bill Wednesday that would have restricted the lobbying activities of administration officials and members of Congress when they leave the government.

Rallies Banned in Yugoslav Province

BELGRADE (AP) — Yugoslav police in the southern province of Kosovo banned all mass gatherings on Wednesday after five days of the region's biggest rallies in more than four decades of Communist rule.

Beirut Clerics Appeal to Shiite Foes

BEIRUT (Reuters) — Lebanon's senior Muslim clerics appealed to warring Shiite groups Wednesday to make peace as a fragile truce held in Beirut's battered southern suburbs.



2 DIE IN MADRID BOMBING — Wreckage lies in front of the headquarters of the paramilitary Civil Guard after a car-bomb blast Tuesday night killed 2 persons and injured 45. Authorities blamed the ETA separatist group for the blast.

Britain Blocks Delivery Of Harper's Magazine

By Albert Scardino
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The British government has broadened its efforts to censor the memoirs of a former secret service agent by blocking the distribution of the current issue of Harper's magazine in Britain.

For the Record

Interpol elected Ivan Barbot, director-general of the French national police, as its president Wednesday at the general conference of the international police organization in Bangkok.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Seven more airlines have joined the International Air Transport Association in the past six months, bringing membership to 175. They are Aero-Lloyd (West Germany), Airline of the Marshall Islands, Air Littoral (France), Alaska Airlines, Loganair (Britain), Sunflower Airline (Fiji Islands) and Sverdrup (Sweden).

KABUL: Chaos Is the Norm

(Continued from Page 1)

in on the capital, a most secure city. To many here, the steadfast refusal of Afghan drivers to consent to code the right of way in metaphor for their unaccommodating, uncompromising political conduct.

To Afghans, this belligerent irritability is an expression of weariness and frustration, a reaction to the stress and strain of a long war in which neither side appears to have gained the allegiance of most people.

Afghans make it clear that they wish for something else, but in several days of informal chats no one has expressed support for any of the active contenders.

"It is a dream, wishful thinking maybe, but in politics there will always be a man on horseback, a man who saves the country," M. Asif Zahir, minister of rural rehabilitation, a non-party cabinet member, said. "We may not know him at all yet."

Nonetheless, the chaotic but energetic street life of Kabul denotes a considerable accomplishment. With the city largely cut off from its productive hinterlands, it has become dependent for basic needs on imports from two countries — the Soviet Union and Pakistan.

Despite the fact that guerrillas often block traffic on the two principal roads that link Kabul with those countries, causing shortages, the supplies arrive.

The lines of cars at gasoline stations are long, but the cars keep running.

Power failures are frequent, as

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حکومت اسلامی

Bhutto Says Rivals Are Using Bribes to Block Appointment

By Barbara Crossette
New York Times Service

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — Benazir Bhutto said Wednesday that unidentified political rivals, some of them incumbent government officials, were bribing and intimidating legislators to prevent her from becoming prime minister.

Miss Bhutto, speaking at a news conference, said that in a two-hour meeting Tuesday night she told the acting president, Ghulam Ishaq Khan, that any further delay in naming her prime minister was not only unconstitutional but also destabilizing in a country only learning to practice democracy.

Miss Bhutto said that the president agreed to further consultation on the issue and that constitutional experts from her party and from the government were meeting.

Since Miss Bhutto's party did not win an outright majority in the National Assembly last week, the political situation has been open to considerable interpretation and speculation.

A spokesman for the Islamic Democratic Alliance, which is attempting to deny Miss Bhutto the job of prime minister by building a coalition in the legislature, described her charges of the misuse of power as "completely unfounded."

Miss Bhutto, answering questions on other topics, shied away from detailed discussions of domestic or foreign policy. She declined to say who might be appointed to her cabinet.

On Afghanistan, she repeated assurances that there would be conti-

nity in Pakistan's policy, but she said that it was important to reach a solution in Kabul that would "meet the aspirations of the people of Afghanistan" and allow more than three million Afghan refugees in Pakistan to go home.

She declined to comment on Pakistan's nuclear program. There have been reports that the country has the capability of producing nuclear weapons.

Miss Bhutto met Tuesday for three hours with General Mirza Aslam Beg, the army chief of staff.

She said that she told the president and General Beg of her fears

that "ruthless elements" were trying to subvert the democratic process.

Without mentioning anyone by name, Miss Bhutto said that her political enemies, using their ties to the remaining civilian and military officials appointed under the 11-year rule of the late Mohammed Zia-ul-Haq, were attempting to undercut her strength in the legislature before it meets Dec. 5.

She said that government vehicles were being used for political purposes and that police officers were being sent to intimidate legis-

lators while the president pondered his next move.

Miss Bhutto did not offer evidence to back up the accusation.

She said that her party would have won in a landslide if there had not been "selective rigging" in certain constituencies, which she did not name.

In national elections Nov. 16, Miss Bhutto's Pakistan People's Party won 92 seats, a plurality but not a majority in a legislature that will ultimately comprise 237 people. She said Wednesday that she had the necessary votes to assure a majority, but she has declined to

name her backers from outside the party.

Her rivals in the Islamic Democratic Alliance, now led by Mian Nawaz Sharif, won 55 seats, leaving 40 to independents and the rest to smaller Moslem parties and holders of places reserved for religious minorities and women.

Although most Pakistanis expect Miss Bhutto to be given the first chance to form a government, Mr. Sharif insists he can control more seats and should be the president's choice.

The constitution says only that the prime minister should be the

person who the president believes could command a majority in the house.

Mr. Ishaq Khan said on election night that he could take as long as two weeks to name a prime minister. He appeared to want to wait until the National Assembly has met and has elected a speaker and deputy speaker.

"Our view is that the National Assembly cannot be called by the president in the absence of a prime minister," Miss Bhutto said. She said the delay was giving her rivals "a longer time to use the official machinery to subvert the will of the people."



Benazir Bhutto speaking Wednesday in Islamabad.

Raymond Dart Is Dead; Leading Anthropologist

The Associated Press
JOHANNESBURG — Raymond Dart, 95, the Australian-born South African anthropologist who in 1924 discovered a "missing link" between man and ape, died Tuesday of a cerebral hemorrhage.

■ Revolutionized Study
By John Noble Wilford
New York Times Service

Mr. Dart, an anatomist, revolutionized the study of human origins with his discovery of an early human fossil in Africa.

The skull was the first early human fossil found in Africa. With his find, Mr. Dart upset orthodox scientific thinking, inspired the extensive searches for a "missing link" between apes and humans throughout Africa and was the forerunner of some of the most illustrious fossil hunters on that continent, such as the Leakey family and Donald Johanson.

The skull, commonly called the Taung child, was found embedded in rock at a mine near Taung, a village 400 miles (about 640 kilometers) southwest of Johannesburg.

When Mr. Dart, a professor at the University of Witwatersrand in Johannesburg, chipped away the rock, he exposed the nearly complete skull of a 3-year-old child.

human-sized, Mr. Dart, as an expert on the brain, recognized that its shape displayed human characteristics.

His announcement met with widespread skepticism and even scorn among scientists. Nearly all theories of human origins then assumed that the birthplace of mankind would be found in Asia, not Africa.

Vindication came to Mr. Dart slowly and not until a succession of fossil discoveries by Louis Leakey in East Africa after World War II.

■ Other deaths:
Janet Kidd, 80, daughter of the first Lord Beaverbrook, the Canadian-born newspaper magnate and politician, Friday in the village of Ewhurst southwest of London. No cause of death was given.

Margaret C. (Peggy) Parish, 61, the children's author of the "Amelia Bedelia" series and other books, Friday of a ruptured abdominal aneurysm, in Manning, South Carolina.

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Pair Is Arrested for Selling Brooklyn Bridge, Bit by Bit

The Associated Press

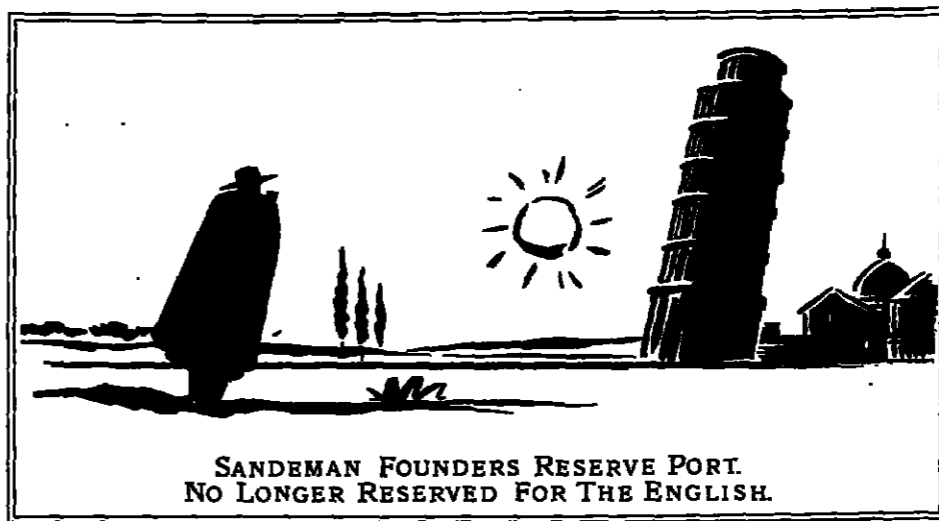
NEW YORK — Two men have been charged with dismantling and selling parts of the Brooklyn Bridge, authorities say.

"People joke about selling the Brooklyn Bridge, but what these guys did is not funny, it's dangerous," said Samuel Schwartz, chief engineer with the city's Department of Transportation.

Ruffino Saucio and John Berisi were caught dismantling aluminum pieces of the 105-year-old suspension bridge's walkway, said Officer Joseph Gallagher, a police spokesman. The material was apparently sold as scrap and will cost more than \$37,000 to replace, he said.

Mr. Saucio, 37, and Mr. Berisi, 36, were charged with grand larceny, criminal mischief, reckless endangerment, criminal trespass and possession of burglary tools. Officer Gallagher said. The thefts severely weakened the walkway and catwalk of the bridge, and both were closed for repairs.

"They were flinging these heavy pieces of metal onto the ground by the bridge," Mr. Schwartz said. "And for our ironworkers, who sometimes are called out for emergency repairs in the middle of the night, it could have cost them their lives. They're lucky they were caught by police, and not by ironworkers."



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Bush Names Scowcroft National Security Adviser

By Judith Havemann
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — President-elect George Bush on Wednesday named Brent Scowcroft, an expert on the Soviet Union and the national security adviser to President Gerald R. Ford, to serve in the same post in the Bush administration.

The timing of the announcement was a surprise, but the choice of Mr. Scowcroft was not. He had been the leading contender for the job.

"He is not a policymaker in the sense that the secretary of state will be the chief spokesman, obviously, in foreign policy matters," Mr. Bush said at a news conference before going to Maine for a five-day vacation.

"He will be an honest broker. He will convey to me the feelings of cabinet members that are involved in international affairs."

The president-elect had promised to "reinvigorate" the government by bringing in many new faces from around the country. But in making his appointments so far, he has turned to familiar figures in government or politics.

Mr. Scowcroft, a retired Air Force lieutenant general and a protégé of Henry A. Kissinger, "has earned the respect of world leaders around the globe," Mr. Bush said.

"Brent is a trusted friend and he understands the White House, he understands the military, the State Department, the way the Hill

works and the intelligence community as well," the president-elect said.

Mr. Bush said that when he worked for Mr. Scowcroft as head of the Central Intelligence Agency in the Ford administration, "Brent Scowcroft made very, very sure that the intelligence community stayed out of the policy business."



Shimon Peres, the Labor Party leader, peeled an apple during a meeting at his home at which he and his aides decided to end negotiations to join the Likud bloc in forming a coalition government.

A Pragmatic Professional Takes Over

WASHINGTON — Brent Scowcroft, selected by President-elect George Bush to be his national security adviser, is a retired three-star Air Force general known for his moderate views, pragmatism and professionalism.

Mr. Scowcroft, 63, has been called upon frequently over the years for troubleshooting and consensus-building, most recently having spearheaded a compromise for the MX missile and having reviewed the Iran-contra scandal for President Ronald Reagan.

Mr. Scowcroft rose to prominence as national security adviser to President Gerald R. Ford from 1975 to 1977. Earlier, he had served as military assistant to the president (1972 to 1973) and deputy national security adviser (1973 to 1975).

Mr. Scowcroft, a Mormon, was born in Ogden, Utah. He attended the U.S. Military Academy and advanced through the Air Force ranks to lieutenant general. Along the way, he did graduate work at Georgetown University and earned masters and doctorate degrees from Columbia University.

In contrast to Mr. Bush, he has questioned Mr. Reagan's plans for early deployment of the Strategic Defense Initiative missile defense system.

He has suggested that the developing plan be used as a bargaining chip in U.S.-Soviet arms negotiations, a view Mr. Reagan and Mr. Bush have rejected.

Mr. Scowcroft was born March 19, 1925, and was graduated in 1947 from the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, New York. He finished pilot training in October 1948 and served in varied operational and administrative positions until 1953.

DISARM: Allies Are Nearly Ready to Open Talks on Conventional Arms

(Continued from Page 1)

has been strongly influenced by France," Mr. Thomas said, adding, "We are conceptually on the same frequency."

The thrust of the Western armistice proposal — which officials said could be ready in time to be announced at a NATO ministerial meeting in early December — concerns the proportion of "stationed forces" on both sides, an approach

tailored to move Soviet forces out of Eastern European nations.

This approach reflects a French idea that NATO should seek to cut Soviet forces in any single country to a ratio of that nation's own army.

his conversations in Bonn last Friday with Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany.

In the French view, the CSCE context underscores the fact that the conventional arms talks — in contrast to nuclear arms negotiations, which are conducted bilaterally by the superpowers — involve all the nations with forces in Europe.

The U.S.-French friction focused on how tightly the disarmament talks will be embedded in the framework of the CSCE, with France wanting tight linkage between the 23-nation alignment in NATO or the Warsaw Pact, plus 12 neutral or nonaligned nations.

The U.S.-French friction focused on how tightly the disarmament talks will be embedded in the framework of the CSCE, with France wanting tight linkage between the 23-nation alignment in NATO or the Warsaw Pact, plus 12 neutral or nonaligned nations.

Manila Arrests A Union Leader

MANILA — Police arrested a leader of a militant transportation union Wednesday after he threatened to expand a strike by drivers of passenger jeeps, authorities said.

Deogracias Espiritu, secretary of an association of drivers known as PISTON, had threatened to broaden the walkout after President Corason C. Aquino refused demands of the group for an immediate reduction in commodity prices or a freeze in fare reductions.

Mr. Espiritu was the second union leader arrested since PISTON began a transport strike Monday in Manila and Cebu. The union president, Medardo Roda, was arrested Monday and charged with inciting sedition.

Passenger jeeps are the main form of land transport in the Philippines.

A compromise formula, reached at NATO offices in Brussels on Tuesday, stipulates that the conventional arms negotiations will be "autonomous within the CSCE process," U.S. and French officials said.

Both sides, while preparing for future maneuvering in interpreting this formulation as the talks progress, said that it closed Western ranks in Vienna.

But the zone proposal, a U.S. official said, was being discarded and replaced by the plan to target Soviet forces stationed outside the Soviet Union, which he described as the main source of instability in Europe.

Burt Reported To Be Joining Investing Firm

BONN — The U.S. ambassador to West Germany, Richard R. Burt, will join a New York investment firm after the Reagan administration ends, a West German business magazine said Wednesday.

Mr. Burt plans to work at the investment firm Shearson Lehman Hutton Inc., according to Wirtschaftswoche, a Düsseldorf-based weekly. The U.S. Embassy in Bonn refused to confirm the report.

RIOTS: Soviet Troops Die

(Continued from Page 1)

small hamlet of Topkhana, where the disputed construction was suspended last Friday, and in Yerevan, to urge resumption of the Supreme Soviet meeting.

No injuries were reported in either Yerevan or Baku, although Salevi A. Perets, a spokesman for the official Azerbaijani information bureau, said there had been "some hooliganism" in Baku.

ISRAEL: A U.S. Rabbi Holds the Balance of Power

(Continued from Page 1)

the votes were enough to form the balance of power between Israel's two major parties in the stalemate election.

Last week, Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir won the endorsements of Agudat and Shas for another term in office. He did it by bowing to demands that critics say could seriously curtail religious freedom in Israel and place new restrictions on the definition of who is a Jew.

But there is another side to Habad that troubles many Jewish theologians and many of its fellow ultra-Orthodox. While some are merely bothered by the gimmickry of the mitzvamobile and other Habad innovations, others see strains of intolerance and fanaticism running through the movement.

The struggle over the divisive question of who is a Jew is an example. While most other ultra-Orthodox leaders have sought to play it down, Rabbi Schneerson has pressed the issue for 30 years, insisting on amending Israel's Law of Return to require that all who convert to Judaism from other faiths do so under the precepts of traditional Jewish law, which is not honored by Reform Jews and only partially adhered to by many Conservatives.

His followers say Rabbi Schneerson wants the amendment because he wants Israel to be truly a state of the Jews. But critics point to other motives that have little to do with Israel.

Habad sees itself locked into a competition for Jewish souls with the Reform and Conservative movements, who in effect are its main rivals for young American Jews. It sees these modern movements as illegitimate and potentially dangerous and is using the identity issue to undermine them by delegitimizing their rabbis and their conversions.

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Civil Guard Opens Fire On Cohorts in Portugal

LISBON — A Portuguese civil guard opened fire at a Lisbon barracks Wednesday, killing four of his colleagues and wounding 12 others, then tried to take his own life, a guard spokesman said.

Corporal Sariva Antunes appeared on a balcony and, without warning, began firing on the barracks parade ground with a rifle, the spokesman said. Mr. Antunes then locked himself in a room and shot himself, inflicting serious wounds, guard sources said.

Australian Population Is Up

CANBERRA, Australia — Australia's population grew by 268,000 in the past year to 16.5 million.

HUNGARY: Signs of Change

(Continued from Page 1)

Tuesday, was considered to be more conservative and less independent from Mr. Grosz than several rival candidates, including two Politburo members regarded as liberals, Imre Pozsgay and Rezzo Nyers.

Apparently in a compromise gesture, the Central Committee nominated Mr. Nyers, 65, the author of Hungary's original economic program for change in 1968, to the newly created post of "government economic minister," a position party officials said would be equivalent to being a deputy prime minister.

PRAGUE: A Crackdown

(Continued from Page 1)

group that said, when it was formed last year, that it would lobby for greater political pluralism, has suspended activities because of official harassment.

Leaders of the Movement for Civil Freedom, whose goal is to promote political activity outside the Communist Party, said that members' homes had been searched and that many people had been summoned to police stations for questioning.

"We were originally 122 people but nevertheless many other people were interested, and we could expect hundreds or even thousands would like to join," said Vaclav Benda, one of the organizers. "But the regime's reaction has been correspondingly harsh, with threats and the decision to begin investigations of our members."

Mr. Benda said he had been told of at least 25 house searches since the end of October, and that about 10 people had been summoned daily for questioning.

One of those jailed was Ivan Jirous, who was arrested earlier this month for gathering signatures in a petition to demand a full explanation of the death during pre-trial detention of another dissident, Pavel Wonka.

هكزامين الاصلي

SCIENCE

How Infants Learn About Life From Television

By Daniel Goleman
New York Times Service

WHEN infants as young as 10 months old watch television, they are not simply staring at pretty patterns and colors on the screen. Instead, they are often engaged in learning tasks that promote their intellectual development, new research suggests.

Watching television, certain kinds of programs at least, can help infants acquire language skills, the ability to perform physical tasks and an understanding that what they are watching is related to the rest of life around them, researchers say.

Some studies are finding that television helps teach infants the skills necessary for learning language just as effectively as reading simple stories to them. And in one new finding, scientists said that an infant could learn to take to pieces a new toy by watching a demonstration on television.

The latest research, published in the current issue of *Child Development*, also refutes an influential theory, which maintained that to understand that a two-dimensional image, such as a painting or television image, represents three-dimensional reality, an infant must acquire that knowledge. The latest findings suggest that the ability is innate.

The little ones can learn or less learn from television as they would from a book," said Mabel Rice, a psychologist at the University of Kansas, "especially if the program is designed for it, like 'Sesame Street.'"

Infants under one year pay attention to the screen for only about 10 percent of the time they are exposed to it, while babies from one to two years watch for about 30 percent of the time that the television is on, according to a

study by Daniel Anderson, a psychologist at the University of Massachusetts at Amherst.

"Between one and two, babies' language comprehension is way ahead of what they can say," Mr. Anderson said. "They can make sense of the kind of slow-moving, simple segments you see on 'Sesame Street,' but still may have trouble understanding the quick montage editing that is the visual language of most television shows."

The youngest age at which infants seem to understand what they are watching on television is 10 months, the researchers said. But there are special difficulties in studying the mental reactions of infants before they can talk.

Mabel Rice reported in the *Journal of Child Language* that an important language skill that television could help infants to learn was the matching of a name to an object. In her research, done with Dafna Lerman, a psychologist, toddlers of 12 to 18 months were observed as they watched television at home with a parent. "We found that the toddlers used the television just as if it were a talking picture book," Ms. Rice said.

Such learning from the television is enhanced if an adult watches television with the infant and talks about what they are seeing, said Gabriel Solomon, a psychologist at the University of Tel Aviv.

Apart from language, infants seem to learn how to deal with the physical world from watching television, according to additional research published in *Child Development*.

In a study by Andrew Meltzoff, a psychologist at the University of Washington, babies as young as 14 months were able to learn

from watching TV how to manipulate a toy they had never seen before.

In the study, babies watched a small black-and-white television monitor. On the screen, they saw a man pick up a special dumbbell-shaped toy that could be pulled apart.

For 20 of the babies, their parents then put the same toy on the table in front of them; 13 of the 20 immediately picked up the toy and pulled it apart, as they had seen demonstrated on television. Another group of 20 was not shown the toy until the next day.

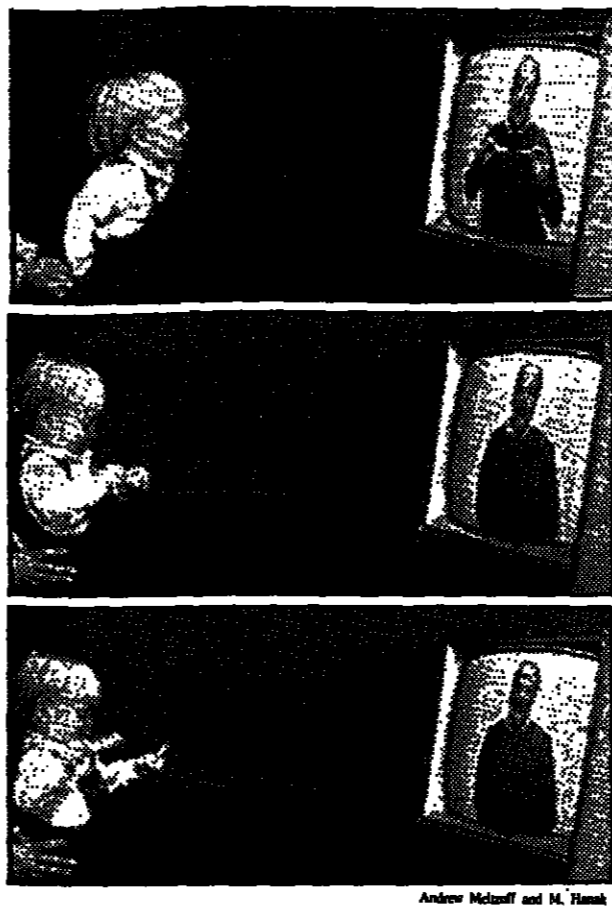
Still, eight of them also showed that they knew what to do with the toy by pulling it apart. This showed, Mr. Meltzoff said, that babies could absorb information on first viewing, then apply it appropriately when the opportunity arose, even when that moment was much later.

Babies in a group that watched the adult on television pick up the toy but not take it apart did more poorly on the task. Only four of 10 could take the toy apart immediately after the television display and only one of 10 could take the toy apart a day later.

Mr. Meltzoff's study also has strong theoretical implications. Theorists have long wondered whether infants can understand that a small, two-dimensional image on a screen represents what goes on in the world around them.

"Some theories have held that infants don't recognize the correspondence between an image on the TV screen and the real object it represents," Mr. Meltzoff said.

"Our work shows that this ability is there quite early, before language," Mr. Meltzoff said. "We suspect it may be innate."



Andrew Meltzoff and M. Haak

IN BRIEF

Reagan Signs Superconductivity Bill

WASHINGTON (NYT) — Over the objections of the energy secretary, John S. Herrington, President Ronald Reagan has signed legislation establishing a program to speed research and development in superconductivity, a new field of science that could revolutionize energy, electronics and transportation industries.

Superconductivity is a phenomenon in which certain materials exhibit virtually no resistance to the flow of electric current. Scientists say, superconductivity could lead to such advances as high-speed power lines and magnetically levitated trains.

Mr. Herrington had argued that a national plan would result in the government's "becoming entangled in the affairs of commercial enterprise and usurping industry prerogatives to compete freely."

Fragments Linked to Lethal Asteroid

WASHINGTON (WP) — Two geologists said they have discovered what appear to be tiny fragments of an asteroid that slammed into the Earth 66 million years ago, just about the time that scientists suspect an asteroid collision triggered a global mass extinction that wiped out the dinosaurs. The fragments may be pieces of the lethal asteroid.

The dustlike particles were found in Zumaia, Spain, in the same thin layer that contains an unusually high concentration of the element iridium, which is scarce on the Earth's surface but common in asteroids.

The report was presented last month at a conference on global catastrophes by Stanley V. Margolis and Eric F. Doehne of the University of California at Davis.

Wetlands Preservation Goals Urged

WASHINGTON (AP) — An environmental study has recommended that Congress set a national goal of reversing the centuries-old trend of destroying more wetlands than are created.

The report by the National Wetlands Policy Forum called on Congress to approve legislation encouraging the formation of wetlands preservation trusts, perhaps by restoring some tax incentives for land donations that were restricted by the 1986 tax law overhaul.

The report says that the Louisiana coast must get priority attention in considering a search for public land for wetlands restoration, perhaps through diversion of Mississippi River sediment into the region. The Louisiana coast is suffering "extremely high wetlands losses from erosion," the report said.

A Way to Eradicate Deadly Ticks

WASHINGTON (WP) — A method of controlling ticks that spread Lyme disease has been developed at the Harvard School of Public Health, researchers said. They said it can eradicate ticks from treated areas, lowering the risk of spreading the potentially debilitating disease.

The disease was discovered in 1975 in Lyme, Connecticut. Early impressions suggested it caused joint pain resembling arthritis, but it has since been found that the effects can be far more severe. Heart disorders and brain damage can also result, sometimes many years after the tick bite. More than 1,500 cases were reported last year.

The disease is caused by a parasite, called a spirochete, carried by deer ticks and injected into the bodies of animals or people that the tick happens to bite for a blood meal.

Couples Still Healthier Than Singles

BOSTON (UPI) — Despite changes in American marital patterns, married and unmarried couples who live together are healthier overall than their single, divorced and widowed counterparts, a government researcher has reported.

Charlotte Schoenborn of the National Center for Health Statistics said a 1987 survey of 122,859 people in 47,240 families nationwide found married and cohabiting people had fewer health problems than unmarried people.

"We basically found that yes, married people are generally healthier," said Ms. Schoenborn while presenting her findings during a meeting of the American Public Health Association.

Big Bellies and Heart Problems

WASHINGTON (AP) — If one's paunch is fatter than one's haunch, the chances are one is at greater risk of having a heart attack, a stroke or diabetes.

Scientists at the American Heart Association meeting said recently that a series of studies in the United States, Europe and Canada have confirmed that a pooling of fat about the middle is a clear signal of heart attack risk.

A Santa Claus-style belly can be as dangerous to the heart as cigarette smoking, high blood pressure or excess cholesterol in the bloodstream, said Per Bjorntorp of the University of Goteborg in Sweden.

'Wormholes' in Space May Be Key to Time Travel

By Malcolm W. Browne
New York Times Service

COULD some advanced civilization devise a tunnel that would open shortcuts through space between distant regions of the universe or through time into the past?

The traditional reaction of most scientists to such notions is to dismiss them as science fiction. But three theoretical astrophysicists have published a suggestion that the laws of physics might not prohibit such "wormhole" travel through space and time.

Dr. Kip S. Thorne and Dr. Ulvi

Yurtsever of the California Institute of Technology and Dr. Michael S. Morris of the University of Wisconsin presented their startling conclusion in a recent paper in *Physical Review Letters*. This prestigious scientific journal is an official publication of the American Physical Society, and it accepts scientific papers for publication only after they have been rigorously reviewed by independent experts.

Dr. Thorne and his colleagues stopped short of predicting that anyone would ever travel through cosmic "wormholes." It has yet to be proved whether such travel is or is not theoretically possible, they contend.

But such travel could not now be ruled out, they said, although it would probably be possible to settle the issue one way or the other on theoretical grounds. Science would profit from a concerted effort to resolve the question, they said.

If travel into the past could be shown to be at least theoretically possible, the mere possibility would have profound philosophical and scientific consequences. Since a time traveler might theoretically be able to change events that occurred in the past, including his or her own birth, the rules of causality on which science is based would be thrown into confusion.

In summarizing the complex

mathematical analyses presented in their report, the scientists concluded: "If the laws of physics permit an advanced civilization to create and maintain a wormhole in space for interstellar travel, then that wormhole can be converted into a time machine with which causality might be violable. Whether wormholes can be created and maintained entails deep, ill-understood issues."

The possible existence of "wormholes" is a theoretical consequence of Einstein's General Theory of Relativity, which also provided the theoretical basis for black holes — regions in space where the density of matter approaches infinity and where both space and time are warped in bizarre ways.

For ordinary journeys through space, the traveler must proceed through three dimensions of space and one dimension of time, following a mathematically curved trajectory analogous to the trajectory of a worm follows while crawling over the surface of an apple.

But if a traveler could find a higher-dimensional shortcut where space was warped into a tunnel, piercing the innards of the apple — a wormhole — the journey to a distant point on the surface could be greatly shortened. Such was the reasoning that has led to much speculation about wormholes during the past few decades, although

scientists have never discovered a real one.

In 1935, Einstein and Nathan Rosen calculated that a spheroidal object would curve space-time (the combined mathematical representation of space and time) so tightly that a kind of "throat" would form connecting two different regions of space.

Relativity and theoretical astrophysics draw from a branch of mathematics called topology, which studies the deformations in geometric constructions. One such construction is a simple, two-dimensional surface that merges with a protruding "handle." The surface of the handle is actually a stretched and distorted extension of the two-dimensional surface. The surface of the handle of a coffee cup, for example, is actually an extension of the surface of the cup itself, despite its deformed shape.

Topology permits the existence of "handles" in higher-dimensional space as well as in two-dimensional surfaces like the outsides of coffee cups (although higher-dimensional handles are impossible to visualize in a literal way).

Topological considerations of higher-dimensional space and time have led to speculation that a signal or object might pass along a handle as a shortcut between regions distant in space or time or even between parallel, mutually invisible

Archaeologists Revive a Lost Secret Of Farming in the Peruvian Andes

By William K. Stevens
New York Times Service

FOR centuries, beginning around 3,000 years ago, there flourished on the high plains of the Peruvian Andes around Lake Titicaca a simple but ingenious form of agriculture that enabled ancient peoples to reap bumper crops in the face of flood, drought and the killing frost of those 12,000-foot (3,600-meter) altitudes.

Now archaeologists have discovered the secrets of those pre-Columbian fields and found that the techniques can outperform modern agricultural technologies under circumstances found throughout much of the Third World today.

Using what is known as experimental archaeology, the scientists have restored an art that died out and was mostly lost even before the arrival of the Spanish Conquistadors in the 16th century.

All that survived were eroding traces of raised, rectangular platforms of earth alternating with canals in a corduroy pattern across thousands of acres of flat expanse.

Modern-day Peruvian Indians called the platforms *waru waru* and considered them to be *sigas* left behind by a revered "first race" who ruled the area before the Incas came.

In the archaeological experiment, Peruvians using ancient implements have reconstructed the raised-platform fields according to specifications derived from the excavations.

The prehistoric technology has proved so productive, so hardy and so inexpensive in its modern application that it is being held out as a possible alternative for many parts of the Third World where scarce resources and harsh conditions have frustrated the advance of the high-tech Green Revolution.

Fields constructed and planted according to what has been termed "raised-field agriculture" require no chemical fertilizers or modern machinery. They cost almost nothing, except human labor. They are farmed with variants of ancient implements rather than expensive tractors and plows.

They have outyielded conventional, capital-intensive fields as producers of potatoes, one of the region's main crops. When conventional fields die in a drought or flood, these mostly survive.

It was Dr. Clark Erickson, an archaeologist at the Museum of Archaeology-Anthropology in the University of Pennsylvania, who found out how the raised fields worked in practice, how they were farmed, what made them so successful and therefore so widespread.

Near the Peruvian community of Huatta on a northwestern bay of Lake Titicaca, Dr. Erickson attempted to re-create not only the fields but the way in which the ancients had cultivated them.

When that had been done and the results were in, he said, "we realized it was such a fantastic system that maybe it could be re-introduced to the region as a replacement

ment for some of the capital-intensive systems."

Eroded remains of the ancient raised-field platforms and canals cover more than 200,000 acres (80,000 hectares) of the low-lying plains around Lake Titicaca.

The raised platforms, on which the crops were planted, range from 13 to 33 feet wide, 33 to 330 feet long, and about three feet high. Between them are canals of like size and depth.

Reconstruction of some of the fields began in 1981. Cultivation,

by families of Quechua Indians, has continued since, and Dr. Erickson estimated that up to 200 acres were now being cultivated.

During the first five years of experimentation, potato yields averaged 10 metric tons per hectare compared with 1 to 4 metric tons on surrounding conventional fields which used modern fertilizers.



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THE FINE ART OF FLYING

AIR FRANCE

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Herald Tribune

Canada Looks Forward

Mulroney's Mandate

Brian Mulroney now has the mandate he sought for free trade with the United States. More important, Canadian voters rejected the opposition's anti-American pandering and helped reframe their nation as a forward-looking, self-confident participant in an interdependent world.

Setting an Example

Canada, after sharp and searching debate, decided in the end to vote for growth and economic strength. During the past four decades, the world's rich countries—all of them—have grown much richer by vigorously expanding their foreign trade.

A Future for Savimbi

Cuba, Angola and now South Africa have accepted the American-mediated plan for a regional political settlement in southern Africa. The plan does not—could not—lay down an internal political settlement within civil-war-torn Angola, however, and over that gap an argument goes on in the United States.

Other Comment

A Communist Fifth Column

East Germany and the Soviet Union are engaged in what Moscow has termed a "misunderstanding" over the refusal of the East German authorities to distribute an official Soviet publication. Minor in itself, the dispute is evidence of a far deeper "misunderstanding" in which not only East Germany but the majority of other Warsaw Pact states find themselves on the wrong side of the Kremlin.

A Kinder, Gentler Party?

President-elect George Bush may want a kinder, gentler nation, but the man he has chosen to head the Republican Party, Lee Atwater, is a master of the junkyard-dog brand of campaigning. Mr. Bush badly needs Democratic help in Congress if he is to have a successful presidency. He may have a hard time obtaining it if his hand-picked party chairman is out in the field assassinating the character of Democrats.

Transition: Bush Is Already Governing

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — The poet in the soul of the president-elect must be uttering, "The world is too much with us." We are witnessing a remarkable extraconstitutional occurrence. George Bush's presidency has begun two months before his inauguration.

Who Replaces The Winners?

By Al Kamen

WASHINGTON — The post-election transition is a time of great constitutional uncertainty. If either member of the winning ticket became unable to serve, for example, it is not at all clear who the successor would be or even how that successor would be chosen.



losing party might become president, said Mr. Dellinger, a Democratic adviser. The 12th Amendment to the Constitution specifies that when Congress counts the votes, "the person having the greatest number of votes for president shall be president."

A Principled KGB Defector Has Changed History

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — Spies should count for less in this era of satellite photography and electronic eavesdropping. But consider the story of Oleg Gordievsky, a KGB defector who has changed history not by stealing secrets for his Western controllers but by sharing insights with them. He shows that the honest factor still is decisive in the black art of espionage.

Soviet Economy: Worse Shape Than Supposed

By Nicholas Eberstadt

WASHINGTON — In what is becoming a familiar pattern, an announcement from the Kremlin has confounded some received wisdom in the West about the Soviet economy. Western specialists have long maintained that the Soviet Union balances its budgets in peacetime. But Moscow's finance minister reported recently that the national budget is deeply in deficit and has been for years.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1888: Crisis in Bucharest

VIENNA — Rumania is once more in the midst of a political crisis. Mr. Lascar Catargi, who was yesterday elected President of the Lower House, was formerly chief of a conservative cabinet and is personally on very cold terms with the king. Unless there should be a new split, General Mano will become Minister for War and Mr. Lahovary, Minister of Commerce. The former has always opposed the raising of the Rumanian fortifications now in course of construction and the latter has declared that no Rumanian soldier will ever fire upon a Russian.

1913: Wilson Satisfied

WASHINGTON — A correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says: "I learned today [Nov. 23] from a Cabinet officer that President Wilson is satisfied with the progress of his waiting policy in Mexico. This official said that the developments in Mexico of the last few days leave the President with absolute faith in his policy, and he believes it will obtain in a reasonably short time the elimination of Señor Huerta."

A Shifting Of Patterns In the Sand

By Flora Lewis

CAIRO — Practically every factor in the Middle East conflict has changed recently. It adds up to a substantial shift in the pattern of pressures and forces. Although there is still no breakthrough in sight, the whole complex has to be reassessed. What demands attention is Egypt's return to active diplomacy. It is a triumph for Cairo, after the years of Arab quarantine following the Camp David treaty; an argument for negotiation, not war. The return is being pursued quietly, without extravagant fanfare. That makes it the more effective.

There is no reliable information on what they are urging on the Syrians these days. However, Egyptian authorities have been told that Mikhail Gorbachev delivered a stern lecture the last time Yasser Arafat visited Moscow with a large PLO delegation. One of the Palestinians offered the routine rhetoric about fighting the "imperialists and their lackeys, the Zionists." The Soviet leader denied such old-fashioned talk, stressing the need to address the new challenges confronting the world and to find political ways out of the old quarrels.

The Palestinians uprising in the occupied West Bank and Gaza has had a subtle but important impact on Arab as well as PLO calculations. It was a desperate decision by young Palestinians to take their cause in their own hands, after the Arab states made the Iraq-Iran war their top priority at a summit meeting. King Hussein of Jordan then proclaimed last summer that his country renounced responsibility for the territories, forcing the PLO to come to a definition of its position.

Iran and Iraq made a cease-fire in their eight-year war last July, even if they are still a good way from peace. That, too, undermined the fantasy of looking to the battlefield for justification, despite dreams of glory. It added to Syria's loss of influence. The Gulf states cut off subsidies to Syria and the Saudis reduced payments. A new confrontation between Syria and Iraq is building up. Baghdad wants vengeance for what it considers traitorous Syrian support of Iran. But Egyptian authorities say they are convinced that Iraq will not slide back into its role as super-reactionist enemy of Israel. It has too big a job of reconstruction.

The Egyptians say Saddam Hussein of Iraq told them he had concluded that "all this terrorism business is not very productive." That may or may not be a new conviction, but at least the Egyptians could and did argue that a lot more is to be gained by peace than by war. They cite their experience as proof.

Meanwhile, Lebanon has collapsed in miserable chaos. It is an example to everybody about the wages of communal strife, exacerbated by calling in outsiders, and another failure for Syria. All these pressures brought Mr. Arafat to a carefully calculated move, after long consultations with practically everybody and a crucial meeting with King Hussein, arranged by President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt.

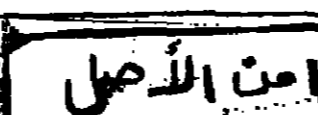
A key innovation at the recent meeting of the Palestine National Council was that decisions were taken by majority rule, ending Mr. Arafat's refuge behind a need for consensus as a pretext for standing still. Extremist veto power was removed.

No official translation of the PLO's resolution proclaiming a Palestinian national state, implicitly recognizing Israel and renouncing terrorism has been distributed. That text is important because it will show just how precise are the commitments and whether language fudging games have been used again. But the resolution does suggest a basis for direct negotiation if Israel can emerge from political paralysis and agree to try.

Don't hold your breath and don't expect sudden drama. But, with so much motion, there may be a little movement coming.

The New York Times

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OPINION

Kennedy: A Debt of Honor To Blacks Was Repaid

By Edwin M. Yoder Jr.

WASHINGTON — The day President Kennedy was shot remains vivid for particular reasons. A few of us were standing outside the King Cotton Hotel in Greensboro, North Carolina, where he had been plotting to help our friend Richardson Preyer run for governor. As we stood there talking, someone rushed by pale and breathless. "Kennedy has been shot," he said tersely.

When the worst was confirmed, Bill Cooke — Thomas Wolfe's boyhood friend from Asheville, who appears as "Johnny Park" in "Of Time and the River" — burst into tears. "There goes the hope of the world!" he said.

He Had His Chance

JOHN Kennedy kept the Cold War going and exaggerated the Communist threat to the Third World. He failed to appreciate the local sources that would and did deter Communist inroads. The Kennedy team also presumed that Americans had answers for others' deep-seated problems.

When the worst was confirmed, Bill Cooke — Thomas Wolfe's boyhood friend from Asheville, who appears as "Johnny Park" in "Of Time and the River" — burst into tears. "There goes the hope of the world!" he said.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

An Accusation: The American Media Didn't Do Their Job

So George Bush will be the next president of the United States. I lay the blame for that on the media. The Bush staff time and again showed itself capable of manipulating the media. How else could the impression of Michael Dukakis have been transformed from that of a pragmatic moderate to that of a card carrying liberal who defends child pornography, furloughs rapists and burns flags?

It was not the responsibility of Governor Dukakis to respond to every spurious attack that the Bush staff chose to make. The role of the media is to separate factual distortions and non-issues from the important questions of the day and encourage the candidates to discuss the real problems.

tests do exist. Many young South Koreans resent Americans, and they show it on the streets of Seoul with a regularity not evidenced 10 years ago. Mr. Vescey says that "to a print journalist, it is more than a little scary to see how one visual impression can blot out all the information available in print."

Hong Kong: The Old Days Aren't What They Could Be

By Patrick L. Smith

HONG KONG — The voice from the cockpit on Flight CX 504, Cathay Pacific's daily run from Tokyo to Hong Kong, belonged, I believe, to a Captain Chan. In accented but entirely dignified English, he spoke of altitude, weather, the pleasant journey ahead.

buildings nearby but a pipe carrying raw sewage. At another bank, this one American and also large, an account was unilaterally closed when it was discovered that my address had changed.

MEANWHILE

came on, "speaking for your captain" in the scrubbed tones of an evening news reader just about anywhere in the Commonwealth. Now that, I thought, is a neat piece of corporate choreography.

Is the colony beginning to resemble "Amnesia," that mythical Asian nation that a Hong Kong hack invented years ago, where Prime Minister Leifusa Quid reigns? This is overstating the case, residents like some colonial Bimpu a quarter of a century ago, always on about "standards" and the coming lack thereof.

Such delicate moments are increasingly common as Britain prepares to leave this "boil on China's bum," as the colony is affectionately known. And many of them are managed just as this one was — with grace and aplomb and without the least embarrassment.

But this onetime local would argue that locals simply do not yet notice what will be apparent in a few years' time. There was only one thing more striking than the four cockroaches strolling of a recent evening, across the bar at the Foreign Correspondents' Club — the first I have ever seen there. It was the incoherence with which a nightly patron placed an ashtray over the one closest to us. She didn't miss a syllable.

One would have thought that the British would be pretty good at this kind of thing, having planted red mailboxes throughout much of Southeast Asia for roughly half of the last century and half of this one. But what strikes a Hong Kong familiar after several months' absence are the small tangles — the commonplace suggestions of an incipient lapse in the way the place is managed.

It is more than just the maintenance of amenities. True, that the British are walking out on Hong Kong is, for many of its 5.6 million residents, not even worth disputing anymore. But do things — and local morale along with them — have to sink at this speed?

Regarding the report "U.S. Experts Dubious on Soviet Deficit" (Oct. 31): I have never heard anything so ridiculous as the proposal for the Soviets to drink themselves out of their deficit. "It will be difficult for the Soviets to reduce the deficit... but they can do so if they increase the sale of alcohol," an American expert says.

It would be a delicate and in some senses sad time under any circumstances, perhaps. But why, you wind up asking, are the authorities so careless? Once sensed, and now more readily apparent, the colonial service's willingness to do Beijing's bidding is all but official. Passing through from a Philippines holiday, Sandy Burton, Time magazine's Beijing correspondent, watched in stunned silence the other day as Hong Kong customs confiscated her bag of kalamansi, a lime-like fruit that makes a rather special daiquiri. Not because there is a Hong Kong law against bringing in fruit, but because there is one in China.

Regarding "The Other South Korea" (Sports, Nov. 21) by George Vescey: I have been doing business in South Korea for the past decade, and I have many good friends there. The world has finally recognized South Koreans for the tremendous industrialists and good businessmen they are.

Even though it is pretty well established that the Chinese will have their way, there are responsibilities to be met. The bushes on Lugard Road should still be trimmed, and the roach population kept down. The banks should behave themselves and Sandy Burton should keep her kalamansi at least as far as Beijing customs. The histories can't yet be written, but these will soon enough be considered "the old days" here. There is still time to make sure they are well remembered, especially among those who choose to stay on and the many more who must.

Regarding "U.S. Experts Dubious on Soviet Deficit" (Oct. 31): I have never heard anything so ridiculous as the proposal for the Soviets to drink themselves out of their deficit. "It will be difficult for the Soviets to reduce the deficit... but they can do so if they increase the sale of alcohol," an American expert says.

At Hong Kong's largest bank (not to mention names), completing a relatively simple transaction required two clerks and 35 minutes. Yes, the economy is full tilt, to such an extent that even the Vietnamese refugees now get to go to work. But you reach a point at which it is necessary to ask whether people and institutions are simply ceasing to care — or starting to care less, anyway.

I appreciate Mr. Vescey's reflections, garnered from his trip to the Seoul Olympics, but I can assure him that South Korean-American relations have in fact degenerated. South Korean pro-

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Middle Bay, once this correspondent's favorite beach, is now the island's most polluted, since there is nothing between it and a slew of new

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unacknowledged manuscripts.

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NYSE Most Actives table with columns: Vol, High, Low, Last, Chg. Includes stocks like HUGOBULL, TEXTEL, and KLR.

Market Sales table with columns: NYSE a.p.m. volume, NYSE new cons. close, Amer. ex. volume, etc.

NYSE Index table with columns: High, Low, Close, Chg. Includes Composite, Industrials, Transp., Utilities, Finance.

Wednesday's NYSE Closing logo with text: Via The Associated Press

AMEX Diary table with columns: Class, Prev. Includes Advanced, Domestic, International, etc.

NASDAQ Index table with columns: Class, Chg. Includes Composite, Industrials, Finance, etc.

AMEX Most Actives table with columns: Vol, High, Low, Last, Chg. Includes stocks like CMC, TSC, and HCL.

Dow Jones Bond Averages table with columns: Class, Chg. Includes Bonds, Utilities, Industrials.

NYSE Diary table with columns: Class, Prev. Includes Advanced, Declined, Unchanged, etc.

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y. table with columns: Buy, Sales, %Stk. Includes Nov. 22, Nov. 21, Nov. 20.

Dow Jones Averages table with columns: Open, High, Low, Last, Chg. Includes Industrials, Transp., Utilities, etc.

Standard & Poor's Index table with columns: High, Low, Close, Chg. Includes Industrials, Transp., Utilities, etc.

NASDAQ Diary table with columns: Class, Prev. Includes Advanced, Declined, Unchanged, etc.

AMEX Stock Index table with columns: High, Low, Close, Chg. Includes Total Issues.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Stocks Rise in Quiet Trading

NEW YORK — Stock prices closed broadly higher Wednesday on the New York Stock Exchange in quiet pre-Thanksgiving trading, as signs of improved market sentiment carried over from the previous session. The Dow Jones industrial average, which rose 11.73 points Tuesday, advanced 14.58 to close at 2,092.28. Advances outpaced declines by a 9-5 margin. Volume on the Big Board totaled about 112 million shares, compared with 127 million on Tuesday. Broad-market indexes also advanced. The New York Stock Exchange composite index rose 0.86 to 151.41. Standard & Poor's 500 stock index rose 1.79 to close at 269.00. The price of an average share gained 18 cents. The market opened higher and continued to build on its gains as trading gradually slowed to a crawl ahead of the Thanksgiving holiday. A.C. Moore, director of research at Argus Research Corp., said the market was showing a "reflexive rally" in the wake of being in a technically oversold condition. He predicted prices would gain strength into December as improved sentiment led investors to purchase blue chips and other selected issues at "reasonable" prices. Before the market opened, the government reported that new factory orders for durable goods rose 2.4 percent in October. The report follows a series of indicators this month that show the economy surging ahead with lower unemployment, higher retail sales, strong industrial output and a rebound in the housing industry, all of which suggest the possibility of inflation. "The market has been discouraged by recent government reports," said Ron Doran, head of institutional trading at First Albany Corp. "But I don't think the latest one will be much of an event." The big factors are the dollar and interest rates," Mr. Doran said. "The market is hostage to short-term rates. If interest rates appear to be going up, the market will not do well." Mr. Doran said market participants also were focusing on the Vienna meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, hoping it would decide on an oil production ceiling and resolve a dispute between Iran and Iraq on production quotas. In NYSE trading Wednesday, Northeast Utilities was the most active issue, up 1/4 to 20 1/2. The stock goes ex-dividend on Friday. AT&T Co. followed, up 3/4 to 29 1/4. Texas Utilities was third, up 3/4 to 28 1/4. Among other active blue chips, General Electric was up 7/8 to 44 1/4, Sears was up 1/4 to 40 and General Motors was up 1/4 to 8 1/4. In the oil sector, Exxon was off 1/4 to 42 and Chevron was off 1/4 to 44 1/4. Among takeover stocks, RJR Nabisco was up 1 1/4 to 86 1/4. A group led by First Boston Corp. asked three other dealmakers to join in their takeover proposal for RJR Nabisco, which is valued at up to \$26.8 billion. Interco was up 3 to 67 1/4 amid news of a special dividend declaration. Prices closed higher in slow trading of American Stock Exchange issues.

Table A: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE High Low Chg. Includes stocks like AAR, ACAM, and ACME.

Table B: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE High Low Chg. Includes stocks like AER, AIG, and AIZ.

Table C: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE High Low Chg. Includes stocks like ALC, ALD, and ALI.

Table D: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE High Low Chg. Includes stocks like ALK, ALL, and ALN.

Table E: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE High Low Chg. Includes stocks like ALP, ALR, and ALS.

Table F: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE High Low Chg. Includes stocks like ALT, ALU, and ALV.

Table G: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE High Low Chg. Includes stocks like ALW, ALX, and ALY.

Table H: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE High Low Chg. Includes stocks like ALZ, ALA, and ALB.

Table I: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE High Low Chg. Includes stocks like ALD, ALE, and ALF.

Table J: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE High Low Chg. Includes stocks like ALG, ALH, and ALI.

Table K: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE High Low Chg. Includes stocks like ALJ, ALK, and ALL.

Table L: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE High Low Chg. Includes stocks like ALM, ALN, and ALO.

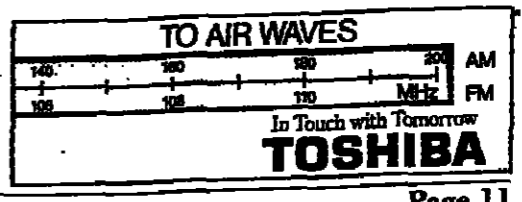
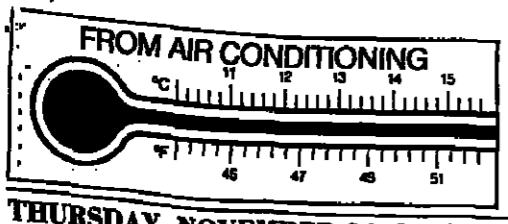
Table M: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE High Low Chg. Includes stocks like ALP, ALQ, and ALR.

Table N: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE High Low Chg. Includes stocks like ALS, ALT, and ALU.

Table O: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE High Low Chg. Includes stocks like ALV, ALW, and ALX.

Table P: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE High Low Chg. Includes stocks like ALY, ALZ, and ALA.

(Continued on next left-hand page)



THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1988

INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

U.K. Firms Begin to Cope With Problem Drinking

By SHERRY BUCHANAN
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — British companies are beginning to recognize that their managers' alcohol-related problems are company problems as well. This realization stems in part from changing attitudes in British society toward drinking. The British government, for instance, is promoting a National Drinkwise Day next June 20.

In part, the realization stems from a growing awareness that alcohol-related problems cost companies in absenteeism, alcohol-related illnesses and diminished performance at work.

"British companies are beginning to treat alcohol-related problems as a health problem rather than a disciplinary problem," said Ray Hatter, coordinator of the Greater London Alcohol Advisory Service, or GLAAS. He estimated that two-thirds of firms in the City of London do not have an alcohol policy.

On Dec. 6, GLAAS, funded by both taxes and charity contributions, will launch City Drinkwise to advise companies on alcohol problems. GLAAS also will set up Drinkwatchers, self-help groups for people who don't have drinking problems but who want to cut down on alcohol consumption.

The Department of Health Economics at York University estimates that absenteeism due to alcohol costs the British economy £641 million (\$1.175 billion) a year.

British companies, although more aware than they used to be, are still doing relatively little about the problem, either because they don't want to interfere in their managers' personal lives or because they have no direct cost incentives to do so. In contrast, many U.S. companies have seen their health insurance premiums increase after introducing programs to help problem drinkers.

Cary Cooper, professor of organizational psychology at the University of Manchester's Institute of Technology, says, "There is a lot more pressure, a lot more cutbacks in staff, a lot more work on people's backs, so people are drinking more. But the individual company doesn't think it has to pay for it; the society, in the form of the National Health Service, has to pay." Mr. Cooper set up an in-house stress counseling program for the British Post Office two years ago.

There is a growing awareness of the economic costs of alcohol-related problems.

THERE ARE A FEW organizations, including British Telecom, London Regional Transport and the British Post Office, as well as British subsidiaries of such U.S. companies as Control Data Corp., Dupont Co. and General Electric Co., that have introduced alcohol-related programs for their managers and employees.

"The British culture is still grossly ambivalent toward drink," said Richard Quail, alcohol education manager at London Regional Transport, who introduced a program to help employees with drinking problems four years ago.

Although corporate policies to help problem drinkers differ widely, in most, the company organizes a counseling and referral service for treatment, gives the problem drinker time off for prolonged therapy or disintoxication and, in some cases, will help defray the cost.

The main difficulty is convincing managers and employees that the nature of the problem will remain confidential and will not be held against them in their performance or promotion reviews.

Confidentiality becomes increasingly difficult when the treatment requires prolonged absence from work. One senior executive, who decided to tell his boss and colleagues before he checked himself into a clinic for four weeks of disintoxication, said, "It's your option whether you want it to be confidential or not. But if you don't tell anybody and take a prolonged medical leave, you have people guessing you're in a loony bin having a nervous breakdown."

Currency Rates

Cross Rates	Nov. 23
Asterdam	1.6625
Frankfurt	1.7275
London (to)	1.6375
London (from)	1.6275
New York (to)	1.6275
New York (from)	1.6375
Paris	1.6375
Zurich	1.4600
1 ECU	1.3925
1 SDR	1.3975

Other Dollar Values	Nov. 23
Argentina	1274
Australia	1.1554
Aust. schill.	12.08
Bah. (to)	30.28
Bah. (from)	30.24
Canada	1.199
Chile	3721
Denmark	6.642
Spain	232.9

Forward Rates	Nov. 23
30-day	1.6275
90-day	1.6275
6-month	1.6275
1-year	1.6275

Interest Rates

Key Money Rates	Nov. 23
Discount rate	8 1/2%
Prime rate	10 1/2%
Federal funds	8 1/4%
3-month Treasury bills	8 1/4%
3-month CD's	8 1/4%
3-month interbank	8 1/4%

Asian Dollar Deposits	Nov. 23
1 month	8 1/4%
3 months	9 1/4%
6 months	9 1/4%
1 year	9 1/4%

British Steel Priced at 'Safe' £2.5 Billion for Privatization

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
LONDON — Britain put a value of £2.5 billion (\$4.58 billion) on its profit-making steel industry Wednesday, announcing details of the largest industrial privatization by the Conservative government of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

Shares of British Steel will be offered at £1.25 each in two stages, with 60 pence due by Dec. 2 and a second installment of 65 pence due by Sept. 26, 1989.

Some analysts said the price could realistically have been about 10 pence higher. But they said the government hoped the "safe" price would help rekindle the public's enthusiasm for privatization issues before water and electricity utility sales, which were outlined Tuesday at the official opening of Parliament.

The sale of British Petroleum PLC, the

oil giant, coincided with the stock market collapse in October 1987 and was widely regarded as a flop compared with previous successful operations.

The British Steel issue has been priced at 4.9 times projected earnings per share on a gross dividend yield of 8 percent.

British Steel has moved from heavy losses, which cost British taxpayers substantial sums in the late 1970s, to a profit of £410 million for the 1987-88 fiscal year that ended April 1.

Now one of the world's most productive and profitable steel producers, the company last month forecast a pretax profit for the current fiscal year of £50 million.

The flotation of British Steel is being done as Mrs. Thatcher faces criticism of plans to sell off electricity and water boards in England and Wales as part of

her privatization drive. Since she came to power in 1979, the government has sold more than one-third of Britain's national industries.

The opposition Labor Party attacked the value placed on British Steel. Its trade and industry spokesman, Bryan Gould, said a statement: "To put the government's privatization show back on the road, British Steel is being sold at well below its real value, with a nod and a wink that a quick buck is to be made."

Other state selloffs have included the telecommunications and natural gas utilities and the flag carrier, British Airways PLC.

The government hopes 500,000 private investors will participate in the British Steel privatization. There will be a minimum investment of 400 shares, making the minimum first installment £240.

Initially, 23 percent of the 2 billion shares being sold will go to the British public, British Steel employees and pensioners, increasing to 42 percent if the flotation is oversubscribed.

An initial 33 percent stake is being allocated to overseas investors and 44 percent to British financial institutions.

"There has been an excellent response to the share-offer roadshows in the U.K. and around the world," said Paul Richards, a director at Samuel Montagu & Co., adviser to the government on the sale. "The offer has been fully underwritten and we are confident of a successful sale," he added.

Trade and Industry Secretary Lord Young said the offer gave investors a chance to invest in "a great British company" and one of the leading industrial success stories of recent years.

The chairman of British Steel, Sir Robert Scholey, said the company is "confident and completely determined that we shall not waste the sacrificial efforts made in the recent past."

The steelmaker slashed its workforce by 150,000, to 52,000, over the last 10 years as part of cost-cutting measures. Further cuts have not been ruled out.

Although it has been transformed into a profitable enterprise, the company faces stiff competition from newly industrialized nations and is subject to European Community restrictions aimed at reducing overcapacity in a dwindling market.

The British government has said British Steel would get special protection from foreign takeover bids for five years after privatization. (Reuters, AP, AFP)

Rodamco Bids for U.K. Firm

Hammerson Gets £1.3 Billion Offer

By Ronald van de Krol
Special to the Herald Tribune
AMSTERDAM — Rodamco, the biggest listed property company in the Netherlands, on Wednesday launched a hostile £1.3 billion (\$2.38 billion) cash offer for Hammerson Property, marking the largest-ever attempted takeover of a British property company.

Hammerson, the third-largest property group in Britain, swiftly rejected the bid, describing it as "unwelcome, desirous and wholly unacceptable." It urged its shareholders to take no action.

Rodamco part of the Rotterdam-based Robeco investment group, is offering 818 pence for every Hammerson ordinary share and 780 pence for each of its 'A' shares. It said its formal offer document, to be published later, would also include details of a loan note alternative.

In reaction to the news, Hammerson's shares soared to well above the bid levels on the London Stock Exchange on Wednesday, indicating that Rodamco will probably be forced to sweeten its offer, analysts said.

Hammerson's ordinary shares closed at 895 pence, up sharply from 675 pence. Rodamco's shares ended the day up only 0.10 guilders at 153.40 guilders (\$78.70).

The bid, the largest ever launched by Rodamco and its third international acquisition attempt in as many years, comes only two months after the second-largest Dutch property company, Wereldhave NV, succeeded in taking over Peachey Property Corp. of Britain after a hostile battle.

In a statement, Corneils van Rijn, chairman of Rodamco, said: "In recent years, Hammerson's performance has fallen short of its full potential. Our offer provides Hammerson shareholders with an

Northrop: Plainly, Growth by Stealth

B-2 Bomber Project Brings Expansion and Problems

By Richard Stevenson
New York Times Service
LOS ANGELES — The new B-2 Stealth bomber might be difficult for enemy radar to detect, but its effect on Northrop Corp. has been impossible to miss.

Largely because of Northrop's role as prime contractor on the B-2 program, the company's revenue has nearly quadrupled to \$6 billion since 1980.

Northrop has invested \$2 billion to build some of the most extensive and modern aircraft design and production plants in the world. Employment has jumped from 30,000 to 47,000.

"Our whole corporate capability has been lifted to a new level," said Thomas V. Jones, the chairman of Northrop.

The U.S. Air Force wants to build 132 of the B-2s; the first one has just come off the production line and was displayed publicly for the first time Tuesday.

But rapid growth at Northrop has not come without problems. The company is still dogged by questions about its management of the program and by accusations in a civil lawsuit that it overcharged the government.

Northrop denies this.

The project also holds the possibility of a rich reward. Once the smallest of the major military contractors, best known for building relatively unsophisticated fighter planes, Northrop has established itself as the leader in the increasingly important field of radar-evading technology and is poised to join the ranks of the largest weapons makers.

The company won the Stealth bomber contract in a secret competition against Lockheed Corp. and Rockwell International during the Carter administration.

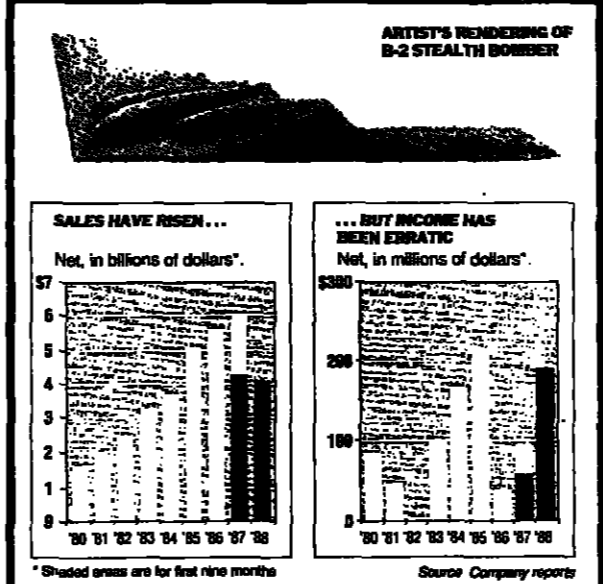
If congressional budget decisions go the way Northrop and the Air Force hope, the B-2 program at its peak in the mid-1990s could generate nearly \$10 billion a year in revenue for Northrop.

The program, at an estimated total cost of \$68 billion, would be the most expensive weapons system ever.

Northrop is also aggressively using its new technical expertise and plants for other projects.

If a team led by Northrop

A Mixed Picture for Northrop



Lawson Warns Employers on Wage Increases

Factory Orders In U.S. Show Strong Gain

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
LONDON — Voicing concern about rising inflationary pressure, Chancellor of the Exchequer Nigel Lawson told British employers on Wednesday they had to curb pay rises if they wanted to see lower domestic interest rates.

"I am not prepared to accommodate inflationary pressures generated by high pay increases," he told the employers' organization, the Confederation of British Industry.

"Inflationary pressures arising from pay awards have to be neutralized in the only possible way, through higher interest rates," he said. "So the most effective way to lower interest rates is lower pay rises."

Latest official figures show average earnings have risen in Britain by 9.25 percent in the past year, running ahead of the 6.4 percent annual increase in the inflation rate.

Mr. Lawson's comments came on a day when the government reported that the British economy continues to boom. The government said that real gross domestic product, measured by the output of goods and services, rose 1.4 percent in the third quarter from the previous three months, and was up 5 percent from the same period a year ago.

The Central Statistics Office said its output-based index of GDP rose to a seasonally adjusted 114.3 in the third quarter, from 112.8 in the second quarter and 108.9 in the third quarter of 1987. The index uses a 1985 base of 100.

Third-quarter growth was particularly high in the distribution sector, up 2.5 percent, compared with 1.49 percent for the entire services sector.

Industrial production grew 1 percent over the second quarter, despite a 4.5 percent drop in energy output because of the Piper Alpha disaster in the North Sea in July.

Analysts noted that the annual growth rate of 5 percent is appreciably higher than the chancellor's own predictions. In March, he fore-

Factory Orders In U.S. Show Strong Gain

WASHINGTON — Big gains in transportation and defense equipment pushed orders for U.S. durable goods up 2.4 percent in October, the Commerce Department said Wednesday.

New orders for the big-ticket goods totaled \$122.1 billion in October, up 2.4 percent.

Transportation equipment orders continued to sear, as they have for most of this year, rising 8.9 percent in October after a 9.1 percent fall in September.

Orders for defense goods soared 41.1 percent in October, the biggest jump since a 68.3 percent increase in June.

Taking out the defense goods bulge, "the report certainly isn't overly strong," said Lawrence Chimerine, chief economist for the WEA Group in Bala Cynwyd, Pennsylvania.

Générale to Make Capital Injection

Two Belgian Subsidiaries to Receive 12.4 Billion Francs

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
BRUSSELS — Société Générale de Belgique, at the center of a controversial takeover battle this year, on Wednesday carried out its first moves to restructure the troubled subsidiaries that have dragged down the group's profitability.

Société Générale said it would inject 5.1 billion francs (\$140 million) into Fabrique Nationale Herstal SA, an armaments subsidiary, in order to wipe out three years of losses and expand the company's capital base.

One billion francs will be raised through new shares offered to minority shareholders of the armaments maker, and part of the remainder would come from bank loans and government aid, said Albert Diehl, a Fabrique Nationale managing director, at a press conference in Liege, Belgium.

The concern hopes to return to profitability in 1989. Mr. Diehl said, but added that there would be "some reduction in the workforce." Union representatives said they expected 900 jobs to be targeted, out of a total payroll of 7,000.

Fabrique Nationale, in which Société Générale has a 50.11 percent controlling stake, recorded a loss in 1986, as the world arms sales fell.

In 1987, it recorded net losses of

1.8 billion francs, while revenue plunged by 20 percent to 14.9 billion francs.

In a parallel move Wednesday, Société Générale said it would inject 7.3 billion francs into Gechem SA, its chemicals subsidiary. Gechem also announced a three-year plan to shed 10 percent of its 10,000 employees.

As with the Fabrique Nationale capital injection, one billion francs of the new capital Gechem receives will be raised from minority shareholders.

The plan, company officials said at a news conference, should allow the 1987 sales of 39.1 billion francs to rise to 45 billion by 1991 and yield "normal profitability."

The decision to restructure the two concerns, which were considered the biggest problems in the sprawling Société Générale empire, was made Tuesday at a meeting of the group's 27-member board.

Both concerns have sought to cut costs and excess capacity over the past two years, but the financial burden of this has been such that they would have run out of cash by the end of the year "unless further action is taken," Société Générale said earlier this month.

But the analysts noted that most of the money now being spent on Fabrique Nationale and Gechem

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Wednesdays NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Table with columns: 12 Month High Low, Div. Yld. PE, 52 High Low, Close, Chg. Contains various stock symbols and their prices.

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U.S. Futures

Via The Associated Press

Nov. 23

Table with columns: High, Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Contains various futures contracts like Wheat, Corn, Soybeans.

Currency Options

Nov. 23

Table with columns: Philadelphia Exchange, Underlying Price, Calls, Puts. Contains various currency options data.

London Metals

Nov. 23

Table with columns: Close, AA, Premiums. Contains various metal prices like Aluminum, Copper.

S&P 100 Index Options

Nov. 23

Table with columns: Call, Put, Price, Bid, Ask. Contains S&P 100 index options data.

Spot Commodities

Nov. 23

Table with columns: Commodity, Today, Price, Bid, Ask. Contains various spot commodity prices.

Food

Nov. 23

Table with columns: High, Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Contains various food futures like Coffee, Orange Juice.

Metals

Nov. 23

Table with columns: High, Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Contains various metal futures like Copper, Silver.

Financial

Nov. 23

Table with columns: U.S. Treasury Bonds, U.S. Treasury Notes, U.S. Treasury Bills. Contains various financial instrument prices.

Stock Indexes

Nov. 23

Table with columns: SP Comp. Index, NYSE Comp. Index, Value Line Index. Contains various stock index data.

Commodity Indexes

Nov. 23

Table with columns: Commodity, Current, Previous. Contains various commodity index data.

Dividends

Nov. 23

Table with columns: Company, Dividend, Ex-Dividend Date. Contains various dividend information.

Wesray Acquires Share In Ally & Gargano In a 'Strategic' Move

New York Times Service. NEW YORK — Wesray Capital Corp., the investment group founded by William E. Simon, the former U.S. Treasury Secretary, has purchased 50 percent of Ally & Gargano, the 26-year-old advertising agency.

The Wesray purchase amounts to a "significant investment in our part," said John Howard, a Wesray senior vice president. "But as feels go that we make it a small one," he said. He declined to specify the amount of money involved.

Sheraton Will Develop 20 Hotels in Indonesia

JAKARTA — Sheraton Corp., the U.S. hotel chain based in Boston, is planning to develop 20 five-star and three-star hotels across Indonesia in the next decade, its Indonesian partner announced Wednesday.

The company has already identified four projects representing a total investment of \$60 million, on which construction is to start before the end of the year, Indo-Pacific Sheraton Ltd. said in a press statement.

Spanish Venture Set by Allianz

MUNICH — Allianz AG of West Germany, its subsidiary Rionione Adriatica di Sicurtà and Banco Popular Español are setting up a joint life assurance company in Spain, Allianz announced Wednesday.

A company spokeswoman said Allianz and Rionione had taken a 2 percent stake in the Spanish bank, and would each have a seat on the bank's supervisory board.

London Metals

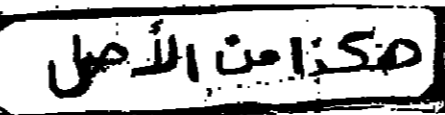
Table with columns: Close, AA, Premiums. Contains various metal prices like Aluminum, Copper.

S&P 100 Index Options

Table with columns: Call, Put, Price, Bid, Ask. Contains S&P 100 index options data.

Spot Commodities

Table with columns: Commodity, Today, Price, Bid, Ask. Contains various spot commodity prices.



BUSINESS ROUNDUP

C&W Raises Bid for Phone Supplier

LONDON — Cable & Wireless PLC raised its hostile bid for Telephone Rentals PLC to £311.8 million (\$571.2 million) on Wednesday.

STET of Italy Sets Ties With Spanish Firm

ROME — The Italian state telecommunications group STET SpA, kicking off a project to upgrade Italy's communications network, has agreed to a series of joint ventures with Telefonos de Espana.

Norwegian Bank to Cut Staff After Losses

OSLO — Den norske Creditbank, Norway's second biggest bank, said Wednesday it would lay off a quarter of its staff as part of a major restructuring plan to correct heavy losses.

Ralston Seen Buying French Battery Maker

PARIS — Wonder-Mazda, the French battery maker, is to be sold to Ralston-Purina Co., Le Monde said Wednesday.

Nestlé Is Disappointed With Market Reaction to Shares

VEVEY, Switzerland — Nestlé SA said Wednesday it was disappointed by the stock market reaction to its decision last week to let foreigners buy its registered shares for the first time.

NORTHROP: Stealth Bomber Project Fuels Contractor's Expansion

(Continued from first finance page) released a joint statement calling talk of a change in prime contractors unfounded.

PROPERTY: Rodamco in Bid

(Continued from first finance page) of adding top-flight property in leading industrialized countries to its portfolio.

added: "I can't see how we could have done it differently. Besides, you can't judge the success of this operation from only three days share trading."

think Northrop's production abilities are unproved. Congress is likely to keep a close watch on Northrop for other reasons as well: The company has been hurt in the past several years by other scandals and political problems.

ADVERTISMENT INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Table with multiple columns listing various international funds, their assets, and performance metrics. Includes sub-sections like 'SWISS BANK CORP. (ISSUE PRICES)' and 'Other Funds'.

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Wednesday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Via The Associated Press

12 Month High Low	Stock	Div. Yld. %	PE	52 High	52 Low	Close	Chg.
15 1/2	ADM	1.2	15	17 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	+
15 1/2	AMC	1.2	15	17 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	+
15 1/2	AMT	1.2	15	17 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	+
15 1/2	AMT	1.2	15	17 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	+
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15 1/2	AMT	1.2	15	17 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	+
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15 1/2	AMT	1.2	15	17 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	+
15 1/2	AMT	1.2	15	17 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	+
15 1/2	AMT	1.2	15	17 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	+

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Gr. Britain	£	—	135	83	74	41
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Italy	Lire	—	360,000	225,200	200,000	110,000
Luxembourg	L.F.	49 49 60	11,000	7,200	6,000	3,300
Netherlands**	Fl.	06-022 08 15	600	492	340	185
Norway**	N.K.	(02) 41 34 89*	2,000	1,276	1,100	600
Portugal**	Esc.	(01) 80 71 23*	26,000	26,780	14,300	7,900
Spain**	Pes.	(91) 401 29 00*	31,000	21,780	17,000	9,400
Sweden**	S.Kr.	(08) 21 01 90*	2,000	1,276	1,100	600
Switzerland	S.F.	046 05 68 00	455	455	255	141
Rest of Europe, N. Africa, Iran, R. Af., Middle East \$	—	—	470	—	260	145
Rest of Afr., Gulf, S. Asia \$	—	—	620	—	340	190
Central/Latin America \$	—	—	340	—	295	160

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Police Arrest 7 in U.K. For Fraud Conspiracy

The Associated Press

LONDON — Police arrested seven people Wednesday for conspiring to defraud the London branch of the Union Bank of Switzerland of £2.1 million (\$5 million).

A police spokesman said the seven, whose names were not disclosed because they had not been formally charged, were being held in custody at stations around the City of London, the financial district, police said.

The case centers on a massive unauthorized transfer of funds to a branch of Credit Suisse in Switzerland late last June that was uncovered only when computers failed and records had to be processed by hand.

The arrests by London police Wednesday brought to nine the number of people arrested in the case. Two men have already been arrested in Switzerland and detectives have questioned at least one Union Bank of Switzerland employee in London.

Floating-Rate Notes

Nov. 23

Issuer/Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Ask
Alaska Finance Jmtl	6.5%	12/15/92	99.25	99.25
Albermarle	6.5%	12/15/92	99.25	99.25
Alcoa	6.5%	12/15/92	99.25	99.25
Alcoa	6.5%	12/15/92	99.25	99.25
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Alcoa	6.5%	12/15/92	99.25	99.25
Alcoa	6.5%	12/15/92	99.25	99.25
Alcoa	6.5%	12/15/92	99.25	99.25

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Information: Pierson, Holding & Pierson NV, Herengracht 214, 1016 BS Amsterdam, Tel. +31-20-211888.

Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.

Weekly net asset value

Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

Information: Pierson, Holding & Pierson NV, Herengracht 214, 1016 BS Amsterdam, Tel. +31-20-211888.

Deutsche Marks

Issuer/Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Ask
Albermarle	6.5%	12/15/92	99.25	99.25
Alcoa	6.5%	12/15/92	99.25	99.25
Alcoa	6.5%	12/15/92	99.25	99.25
Alcoa	6.5%	12/15/92	99.25	99.25
Alcoa	6.5%	12/15/92	99.25	99.25

JAPAN

will be featured in a special news report, prepared by the editors of the International Herald Tribune. It will appear on Monday Dec. 5. Don't miss this important issue.

International Herald Tribune

Deutsche Marks

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Alcoa	6.5%	12/15/92	99.25	99.25

Source: Credit Suisse-First Boston Ltd., London.

CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Declines Despite Fed Support

NEW YORK — The dollar fell sharply in thin trading, as bearish sentiment prevailed despite efforts by the Federal Reserve Board to support the currency.

Table with columns: Currency, Bid, Ask, Change. Includes London Dollar Rates, Deutsche mark, Pound sterling, Japanese yen, Swiss franc, French franc.

OPEC members do not reach agreement. In London, the dollar closed lower after a subdued session that was marked by the absence of central bank intervention to brake its gentle slide, dealers said.

Economist Sees Weaker Dollar Into the 1990s

BRUSSELS — The dollar is likely to continue declining into the 1990s, despite the probability of continuing support by major central banks, a senior economist of the Conference Board, a business-sponsored research organization, said Wednesday.

Air Travelers Start to Pay More in U.S. Fare Shift

NEW YORK — At one minute past midnight on Wednesday, one of the most extensive restructuring of U.S. airline fares in a decade went into effect, substantially raising the cost of flying for business and leisure travelers on most domestic routes.

are now in a position to raise prices and reap much higher profits. "This is a big deal," said David Sylvester, an airline analyst for Kidder Peabody. "This fare increase affects virtually all markets."

Under the new fare structure only three main classes of fares will remain on domestic flights, down from four. These will be full coach, excursion fares and the Massavers, a new class of about 45 to 50 percent off full coach.

French Government Bonds Look More Attractive

PARIS — Assuming the dollar does not go into a free-fall, French government bonds should prove increasingly attractive to foreign investors in the medium term, dealers and analysts said.

But Finance Minister Pierre Bérégovoy has repeatedly asserted the French government's commitment to a strong franc since his return to office last spring.

Some analysts see this as a milestone: After a series of fare wars since the industry was deregulated a decade ago, fierce struggles with unions to lower costs and arduous efforts to establish dominance in particular hubs, airlines

But it would take a protracted battle to erode that differential. Investors felt 200 basis points was justified by differing inflation expectations in the two countries.

SWEDEN: High-Tax Nation Drops National Levy on Most Wage-Earners

(Continued from Page 1) The gradual abolition of tax write-offs on loans and debts and of tax-free fringe benefits.

At the same time, the value-added tax net will be broadened, perhaps to include newspapers and other products now excluded from the VAT rate of about 23 percent.

Household saving currently is negative, as people borrow for consumption and speculation in the real estate market, as well as in the stock market, where capital gains under the existing system are taxed at a much lower rate than most personal incomes.

The government's program needs the support of at least one of the opposition parties, but clearly it would prefer broad support in parliament.

Large financial table with multiple columns containing stock prices, market data, and company information. Includes a 'Wednesday's OTC Prices' section at the top left.

Handwritten Arabic text: صكرا من الاصل

Herald Tribune logo and address information: Now Printed in New York For Same Day Service in Key American Cities.

BOOKS

MASK OF TREACHERY: Spies, Lies, Buggery and Betrayal

By John Costello. 765 pages. \$22.95. William Morrow, 105 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10016. And, £15, William Collins, 8 Grafton Street, London W1X 3LA.

Reviewed by Barry James

WAS Anthony Blunt not a subsidiary but the "first man" in the Burgess-Maclean-Philby spy ring? Did the British government shield him because he had access to intelligence about the purges of Nazi sympathies of the Duke and Duchess of Windsor? Did Britain deliberately mislead the FBI and the CIA about the ramifications of the spy network in order to cover up the weaknesses of its own secret services? John Costello, a British historian living in New York, makes these and many other assertions in "Mask of Treachery." He bases his arguments partly on several thousand U.S. and British intelligence documents he obtained through the U.S. Freedom of Information Act, partly on interviews with former intelligence agents in Britain and the United States. Costello said in an interview in Paris recently that both these avenues of research will be closed to future British writers if the government of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher tightens up certain aspects of the Official Secrets Act, a World War I measure that makes it an offense to impart or receive unauthorized information about virtually every aspect of government. Paradoxically, even Blunt cited the act to dodge questions at the news conference he gave after Thatcher publicly identified him as a traitor in 1979. A white paper published earlier says the public's access to information should generally be made easier, except in the key areas of defense, intelligence and national security, where it should be more strictly enforced. Citing the need to protect secrets shared in confidence with other governments or international organizations, the white paper proposed to make it a criminal offense to disclose in Britain secret information obtained abroad legally. At the same time, Costello said the United States is accommodating Britain's demand for secrecy by withdrawing countless numbers of documents from public scrutiny at the British government's request. The measure envisaged by Britain also would make it illegal for serving or retired spies and counterespies to make any disclosure relating to security or intelligence, whether or not that information is true or false. The government's unsuccessful attempt to block pub-

lication of Peter Wright's "Spycatcher" — even after it had become a best seller in the United States — and, presumably, requirements for the KGB — underlined Thatcher's determination that spies should take their secrets with them to the grave. If Costello's assertions about Blunt and Britain's band of upper-class traitors are correct, they surely reveal little that is not already known at Dzerzhinsky Square, the KGB's headquarters in Moscow. But they do raise questions about the incompetence, self-protectionism and curious sexual habits that, according to Costello, were rife in the British ruling elite — a cause for embarrassment, perhaps, but hardly a matter of compelling national security so long after the events. Saying it is vital in a democracy for people to be adequately informed about the events that shape their history, Costello quoted Jefferson: "A popular government without popular information, or the means of acquiring it, is but a prologue to a farce or a tragedy — or perhaps both."

Costello's skein of names, facts, hypotheses and subplots is not easy to follow. But he has uncovered much that is new, particularly from the copies of the MI5 counterintelligence reports and supplementary reports he found in the U.S. National Archives and FBI files. According to Costello, Blunt, a noted art historian and surveyor of Queen Elizabeth II's pictures, was the key man in the Soviet spy network in Britain before, during and after World War II — more important within the organization than Guy Burgess, Donald Maclean or the recently deceased Kim Philby. Costello surmises that Blunt was protected by a Soviet "mole" very high up in MI5. He points an accusing finger at Guy Liddell, the forerunner of the director of the time Burgess and Maclean defected. From the time he was unmasked as a spy in 1964 to his public exposure 15 years later, Blunt continued to enjoy his prestigious niche at the top of the social ladder. The reason for this, Costello asserts, is that Blunt knew of dealings between the Duke of Windsor and Hitler, because after the war he had been sent to Germany and the Germans to retrieve letters and documents from the Duke and the German relatives of the British royal family. Those letters, locked up in the royal archives at Windsor, were Blunt's "gold-plated insurance policy," Costello says. He adds that J. Edgar Hoover, director of the FBI, considered the duke a major threat to Allied security after he and his wife, the former Wallis Simpson, had allegedly informed Hitler about Britain's plans to defend France and Belgium. Hoover, according to the author, wanted the Windsors to be interned. Instead, the duke was sent as governor general to the Bahamas from where, Costello says, he continued to lend aid and comfort to the Nazis.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

AT the American Contract Bridge League's Fall Nationals in Nashville, the diagramed deal helped Peter Boyd of Falls Church, Virginia, and Glenn Lublin of Silver Spring, Maryland to finish second in the Life Master Men's Pairs Nov. 19. They held the North-South cards and bid briskly to six hearts after a weak two-bid. Two no-trumps was a request for further information, and three diamonds showed maximum values with some strength in that suit.

It can be seen that the slam succeeds because the ace and king of trumps are due to crash on the same trick. When the spade ace was led, Lublin inspected the dummy and announced, "I think I'm a lock." This implied that he knew the trumps would split evenly. How did he know? The key to his lock statement was the silence of the opponents. "I'm missing the ace-king of trumps," he explained, "and I know they are not in the same hand because nobody doubled."

BRIDGE diagram showing a deal with North and South cards and a bidding sequence: N: 1NT, S: 2NT, N: 3D, S: 3D, N: 4H, S: 6H.

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France Presse Closing prices in local currencies, Nov. 23

Table of World Stock Markets with columns for Amsterdam, Frankfurt, London, Madrid, Milan, Paris, Rome, Tokyo, and Zurich. Includes sub-sections for Amsterdam, Frankfurt, London, Madrid, Milan, Paris, Rome, Tokyo, and Zurich.

Table of World Stock Markets (continued) with columns for Singapore, Sydney, Toronto, and various international indices. Includes sub-sections for Singapore, Sydney, Toronto, and various international indices.

Table of World Stock Markets (continued) with columns for various international indices and market data. Includes sub-sections for various international indices and market data.

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CROSSWORD puzzle grid with clues for Across and Down.

WEATHER forecast for Europe, Asia, North America, Africa, Latin America, and Oceania.

DENNIS THE MENACE comic strip panels showing Dennis and his dog, including a scene with a thermometer.

JUMBLE word game with a grid and instructions for playing.

ANDY GAFF comic strip panels showing Andy Gaff and his friends.

PEANUTS comic strip panels featuring Snoopy and Woodstock.

BLONDIE comic strip panels featuring Blondie and Dagwood.

WIZARD OF ID comic strip panels featuring a wizard and his assistant.

REX MORGAN comic strip panels featuring Rex Morgan and his adventures.

GARFIELD comic strip panels featuring Garfield and his owner.

BEETLE BAILEY comic strip panels featuring Beetle Bailey and his antics.

DOONESBURY comic strip panels featuring Doonesbury and his friends.

REX MORGAN comic strip panels (continued) featuring Rex Morgan and his adventures.

GARFIELD comic strip panels (continued) featuring Garfield and his owner.

DOONESBURY comic strip panels (continued) featuring Doonesbury and his friends.

Arabic text at the bottom of the page.

SPORTS

Tyson-Bruno Fight Reported Off Again

NEW YORK — Mike Tyson's Jan. 14 heavyweight title defense against Frank Bruno is off again. This time amid accusations and threats of lawsuits, according to published reports. The New York Times and the New York Daily News reported on Wednesday the fight was postponed late Tuesday night when the Las Vegas Hilton, site of the scheduled match, backed out. "The fight is off," said Bill Cayton, Tyson's manager, after learning from John Giovenco of the Nevada Hilton Corporation that the hotel was "pulling the plug on the Jan. 14 date."

O'Neill, NHL's Disciplinarian, Is Weary but Wary

By Joe Sexton
MONTREAL — Brian O'Neill, the National Hockey League's executive vice president, puts in long hours in front of the television set and videotape machine in his office. As the man in charge of disciplinary action against players on the league's 21 teams, O'Neill watches endless replays — and makes his rulings. This season, it has seemed he's done nothing else. With hockey's reputation blackened by a spate of ugly stick incidents, he may have become the single most influential figure in the sport.



Brian O'Neill: Endless replays...

stretcher and taken by ambulance to a hospital. O'Neill acted instantly, speaking with the game's referee, the supervisor of officials in attendance and executives of both clubs (in fact pulling Pat Burns, the Montreal coach, out of a post-game news conference). For the first time in more than two decades in the league, O'Neill demanded a disciplinary hearing for an incident he had witnessed personally. "You have to be angry to see that happen to a player," O'Neill said of Norton, who suffered bruised ribs. "Anger is as good a word as any to use in a situation like that. But I've been around too long to be revulsed."

nounced that Richter would be suspended for 10 games. "Brian O'Neill is employed by the owners, and he's handing out suspensions to owner's employees," Bossy was quoted as saying. "That's why you have limited suspensions. They should have an independent body or person, someone or somebody that has nothing to do with the NHL to handle suspensions. It's obvious the NHL isn't doing enough. There's still an incident a week."



From a spate of ugly incidents that have blackened the sport's reputation.

the consistency of some of the penalties. But there are so many aspects that every case is so different. You have to deal with the intent of the player, the severity of the action, the extent of the injury, the premeditation, the provocation." And after all that, he has to deal with the criticism from both sides. Last season, many thought his suspension of Philadelphia's Dave Brown for 15 games after a vicious cross-check of Tomas Sandstrom of the New York Rangers was not enough of a sanction — that O'Neill had let slip a perfect chance to set an example to stun the players into sense and safety.

SCOREBOARD

BASKETBALL

NBA Standings

Table with columns for Eastern Conference Atlantic Division and Central Division, listing teams like New York, Philadelphia, and Detroit with their records.

FOOTBALL

College Leaders

Table showing team offense and defense statistics for college football, including teams like Auburn, Florida, and Penn State.

Jabbar Amid the Survivors

By George Vecsey
NEW YORK — If you want a sense of how long Kareem Abdul-Jabbar has been around, one measure of his age is that he actually can remember walking to a ballpark named the Polo Grounds at the edge of Harlem, when there was also a baseball team in Brooklyn.



Abdul-Jabbar, looking over Patrick Ewing Tuesday in New York.

Experts on Steroids Still Adrift

By Lawrence Altman, M.D.
NEW YORK — After 30 years of scientific uncertainty about whether anabolic steroids can enhance athletic performance, medical opinion is slowly tilting toward the conclusion that steroids do help some athletes add muscle bulk and weight, and even set world records.

The 'breakfast of champions' is known to have damaged the liver, the testicles and other organs. Many experts believe the degree of hazard is low, but they do not know how low, or how often the effects can be reversed.

Indeed, many doctors acknowledge that they know less about the effects of anabolic steroids than do athletes who have used them and learned about them from generally accurate underground handbooks. The wide gap of opinion between the medical community and the athletic world over the effectiveness and safety of anabolic-steroid use reflects the enormous difficulty in carrying out scientifically valid studies to determine the drugs' benefits and risks.

HOCKEY

NHL Standings

Table with columns for Wales Conference and Campbell Conference, listing NHL teams like NY Rangers, Pittsburgh, and Detroit with their records.

SOCCER

TRANSITION

Table listing soccer players and their statistics, including names like Somers, Thompson, and Jackson.

Ticket Buyer-Seller Nailed

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky — If they hold the Breeders' Cup at Churchill Downs again, and you have a couple of extra reserved seats, do not under any circumstances try selling them outside the front gates at higher than face value. Californian Michael Doak said that was the unpleasant lesson that he and at least a dozen other fans learned earlier this month.

BASEBALL

Doak said he attended the four previous Breeders' Cups and never had trouble buying seats at the last minute. He locked out again this time and bought four seats on his way into the track at twice their face value, then was approached inside the track with even better seats and bought those.

BASEBALL

He was arrested for ticket scalping, Doak said. "They set bail at \$500, photographed and fingerprinted us, and made us submit to a complete naked strip search."

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BASEBALL

Table with columns for National Football League, listing teams like Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, and NY Jets with their records.

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